

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 28

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1925

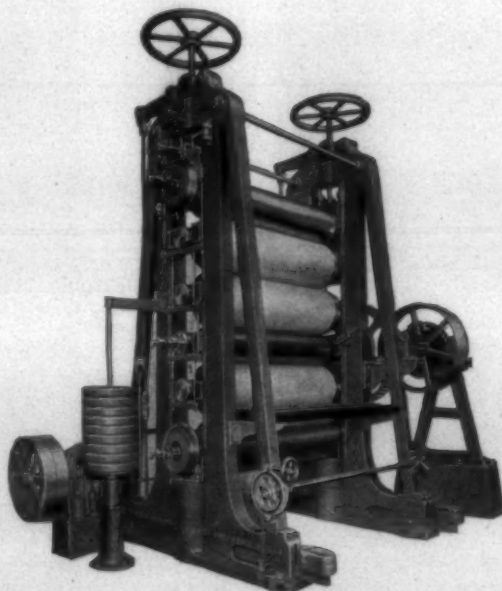
NUMBER 21

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A Brain Storm

Chas. E. Carpenter,

Near Editor

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Fun! Really that is the most there is in life. I do not mean to say that fun is all there is to life, but if a fellow lives he is entitled to some fun, and he ought to have it.

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I even have a lot of fun writing copy for these ads. I might write the commonplace stuff; I might hire a man to write them for

me, but that would be no fun. There are those who delight in owning a lot of horses, and hiring folks to ride them, but that's not I.

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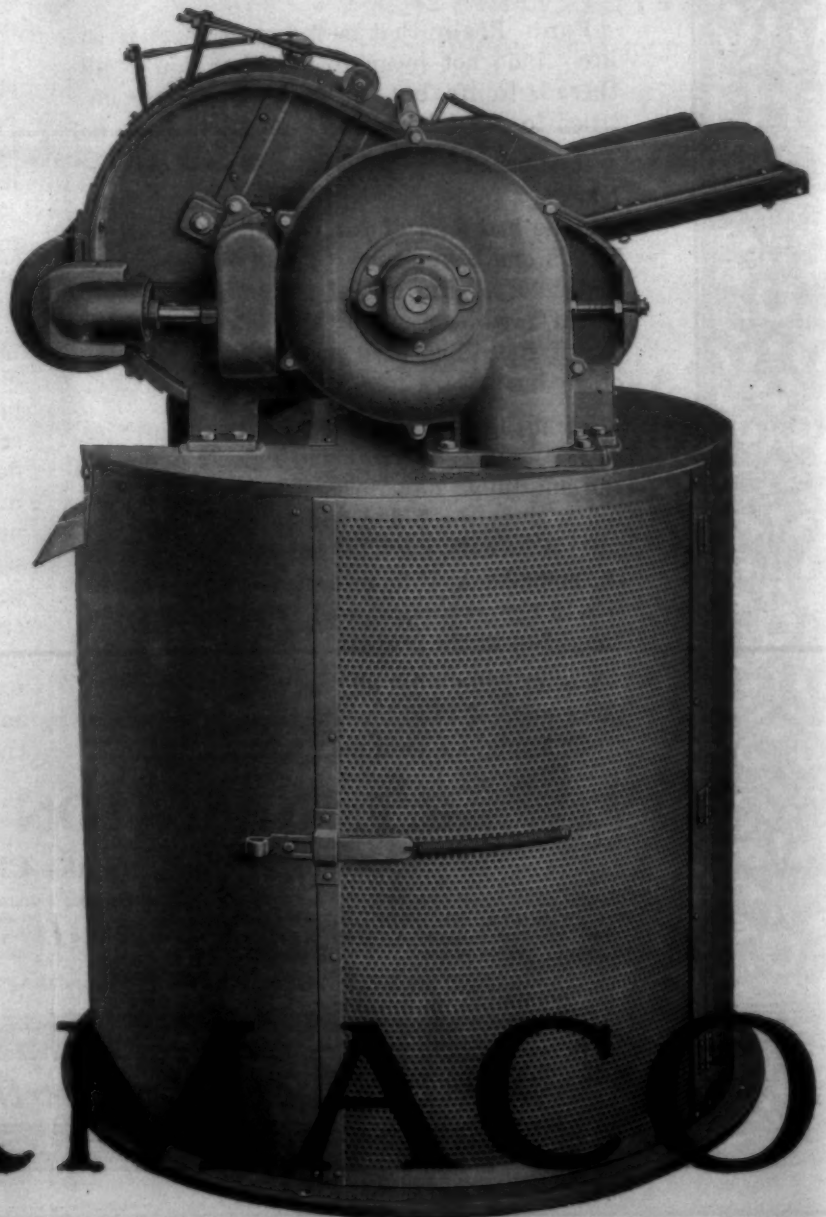
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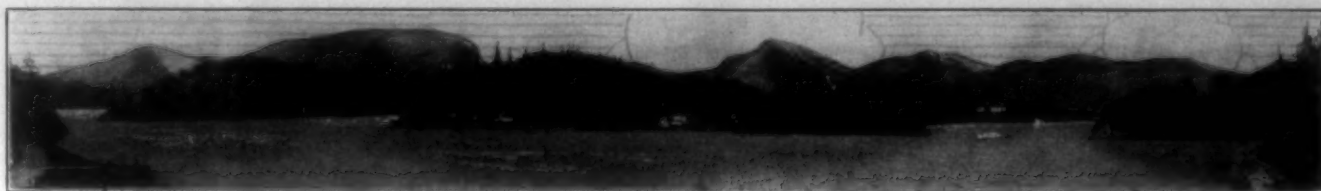
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NUMBER 21

Boom, Slump and Normality in the Cotton Trade

By a Special Writer in the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

SO much has been written and so many speeches made in recent times on the condition of the cotton trade that it is not surprising to find in Lancashire a very general feeling that little good and perhaps considerable harm will result from a continuance of the practice. This feeling was particularly evident during the time when the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations was in session a few weeks ago, and when evidence was being given by various cotton trade organizations before the Balfour Committee on Industry and Trade. We even had the strange spectacle of our pessimists and optimists for once in harmony, though their motives were different. The pessimist took the view generally adopted by the charitably disposed towards the sufferer from an incurable disease—that it is better and kinder to let him pine away to his inevitable end without accentuating his symptoms by public discussion of them. The optimist declared that too much crying of stinking fish was putting a brake on the slowly gathering forces of recovery which his superior vision already discerned.

It is true there is danger in too much trafficking with diagnosis and prescription and too little encouragement of the patient to resort to the more natural and beneficial procedure of courage, faith, and endeavor. But the idea can be carried too far. Action of the right sort can only be based on thought and study, and in regard to the Lancashire cotton trade the most fundamental change which the upheaval of world conditions has brought about is that the future of the trade depends more than ever it did on studied effort. When we were in the happy position of dominating the world supply of cotton goods it was possibly merely to wait for our customers to come and buy.

The question therefore arises whether there remains any angle of viewpoint not as yet adequately explored in spite of the wide publicity given to the trade position, a consideration of which may help those whose heavy responsibility it is to grapple with the day-to-day difficulties. We have had mainly two kinds of published comment, the utility of which altogether outweighs the really unjustified objec-

tions to sound publicity to which reference has been made. There have been the regular market reports and the contributions from statisticians and economists who have carefully laid bare the facts and advanced the theoretical probabilities.

A New Standard.

It seems to me that it may prove useful to suggest another and rather different line of thought, and even if one does not go into great detail, the advantage will not be lost if the result is achieved of prompting others, more competent than the writer, to fill in the gaps from their practical experience. The suggestion is to take a backward survey rather longer than usual, and not so much of statistics as of general impressions at the time, and on this to base an attempt at an estimation of the present and the prospects for the future.

We start when the world started again after the war. The predominant thought at that time was, very naturally, how soon and by what methods could we achieve a "return to 1913 standards." For many years, and in some quarters even up to the present time, everything was considered from that point of view, for the simple reason that no other standard of comparison was available. Now that nearly seven post-war years have run their course, however, it is possible to question the correctness of this attitude. It would not be altogether illogical to maintain that the four years of war wrought vast economic and political changes, the great extent of which makes comparison between the present and 1913 less reasonable than a comparison with fifty or a hundred years back. Certainly if those changes could be imagined without the violent method of world upheaval it would have taken one or two generations to work them out in times of peace. This raises the vastly important question of whether 1913 is the normality on which our eyes should be fixed, and, if not, where that basis is to be found.

In round figures the export of cotton piece goods from this country amounted in pre-war years to 7,000 million yards. It is sufficient to use the export figures as an indication of the whole trade, not only because of the predominating importance of

exports, but also because the proportion of export to home trade has remained fairly constant at about 80 to 80 per cent. In 1919 the exports were exactly half as great at 3,500 million yards. But by the time those figures were available we were on the threshold of the boom, and the prevailing optimism was so encouraged by the remarkable demand for our goods, notwithstanding the high prices, that few if any stopped to think in terms of yardage, and to reflect on the meaning of that enormous drop in exports. The value of the 7,000 million yards in 1913 was £97 millions, and the value of the 3,500 million yards in 1919 was £178 millions, and since we count our profits and pay our wages and dividends in cash and not yardage, the omission to consider the latter aspect was only human. The important thing to remember, however, is that the extensive recapitalization of cotton mills and all else that took place in the boom was carried through with eyes fixed on the cash columns of the statistics, and with a complete disregard of the yardage columns.

So we had our boom year of 1920, and it gave us an export of 4,400 million yards of a value of \$1,500 millions, an astonishing figure. But by the end of the year prices had fallen terribly, the bottom had dropped out of the American cotton market, the tragic facts as to the \$15 or \$20 millions of Lancashire goods (to put it at the lowest figure) which were glutting our greatest market in India were being brought home to our people, and the very foundations of the trade seemed to be quivering. Cancellations on a scale hitherto undreamed of faced the merchants of Manchester, and the troubles were destined to rock the whole trade like a fleet in a mighty gale, and to leave some of the proudest houses of former times complete and unrecognizable wrecks. The figures for export of piece goods reached their lowest ebb in 1921, totalling only 2,900 million yards, yet even then the value of those exports, \$685 millions, exceeded the value of the far larger exports of pre-war years. It is vital to the purposes for which this article is written to carry the mind back to this unforgettable year. Quite apart from the financial col-

lapse in our markets and the high prices of cotton, owing to inadequate world supplies, there were other factors, less directly connected with the industry but none the less important, which contributed to the almost universal gloom. The thirteen weeks' coal strike of that year was one and the dawning conviction of the futility of the Treaty of Versailles as a means of a real European settlement was another. Small wonder that the average man was so overborne with his own troubles and the threatening prospect generally that he could feel nothing but a mixture of anger and contempt for the few optimists who at that time persisted in expressing their confidence in a brighter future. It is an axiom of psychology that the human mind in ordinary circumstances clings even with its last effort to the prophet of better times; that has always been the basis upon which leaders of democracy have made their reputations. One can, therefore, make no more graphic comment on the state of mind in the Lancashire trade than this of recalling the general rejection of the optimist, which all will agree was a feature of the year 1921 and early 1922.

The Post-War Depression Begins.

It was, of course, unthinkable that the trade should not improve on its position towards the end of 1921. To have remained at that low level for any length of time would have been tantamount to extinction, and in 1922 a distinct improvement took place. Midway through the year, with order books well filled and about 80 per cent of the machinery in Lancashire employed, there were many who hoped that momentum was being gathered which might well be maintained until the end of the year, in which case a respectable trading year might be achieved. It was about this time that the trade began to consider its production and export in terms of yards rather than pounds sterling, for in the first six months of 1922 the yardage of exports exceeded those of 1921 by nearly 700 million, while the value of the increased export was less than the value of the smaller quantities in the previous year. Unhappily, in the second half of the year renewed depression supervened so badly that organized short time be-

gan to be discussed and was presently brought into effect. By October the cheerfulness which had been quite general in May had given way to a wide feeling of dismay and uncertainty. People began to bring forward new explanations of the troubles of the trade, in addition to the discussion of cotton prices, which throughout had been the constant topic. The chaos in Germany and Central Europe was cited as a contributory cause; on the grounds that it resulted in an inability on the part of our Eastern markets to dispose of their products, as in former times, and so acquire the means of purchasing our goods. The final statistics for the year showed an export of just over 4,100 million yards, valued at \$710 millions.

The year 1923 opened with a feeling in the trade that forces extraneous to ourselves were working against us; no longer was it the habit to talk and think of an early trade. The outlook engendered by too long a period in the doldrums of the slump almost began to sap our hopes and our enterprise. So the year proceeded, without noticeable improvement, and with the American spinning section more under the cloud even than the rest of the trade. The then Lord Mayor of Manchester, Councilor W. Cundiff, endeavored to be of some assistance by forming a joint committee of employers and trade unionists in the industry for the purpose of investigating the troubles of the trade and seeking a remedy. This committee did its best; they even went to the length of interviewing the President of the Board of Trade, apparently with some vague idea of a Government lifeboat (presumably laden with Government money) being launched from Westminster for the rescue of the Lancashire wreck. But the committee were not even agreed among themselves, and nothing came out of their endeavors. The Imperial Economic Conference was held in the autumn, and the Dominion Prime Ministers, regarding themselves as doctors called in to prescribe for a very original prescription of Imperial Preference. Mr. Baldwin made his great historical mistake, and a general election took place on the Free Trade or Protection issue, with the result that by the end of the year the Labor party was in power. It is not suggested that this political upheaval very directly affected or concerned the cotton trade, but it certainly caused an atmosphere of uncertainty, and it probably accentuated the feeling that it was useless to search in places for remedies which were not there to be found. The year's export statistics were almost the same as 1922, both as to yardage (4,140 millions) and value (\$685 millions).

Nothing occurred early in 1924 to effect any far-reaching change. By the autumn, however, it was possible to observe that favorable reaction from several events had given a better tone to the trade. The London Agreement in August on the Dawes Scheme of German Reparations gave the European situation a more promising aspect. The excellent cotton crop in America, while

it did not bring about the great drop in prices for which some had hoped, nevertheless removed fears of shortage. A good season in India and calmer political conditions there seemed to warrant a mild degree of cautious optimism in regard to our most important market. The political crisis and the general election, when Mr. MacDonald made a mistake comparably only with the Baldwin error of the previous year, did not appreciably affect the situation, and several events, such as the satisfactory Anglo-German commercial negotiations, gave added justification for a more hopeful feeling.

The American spinning section slightly increased their hours of working in November, and about that time orders were quite plentiful. The result of all this was that in 1925 we had a New Year sentiment which was quite the most cheerful since the boom. When the export statistics for 1924 were published, early in January, they lent support to this attitude, showing, as they did, an export yardage of 4,444 million yards, the greatest since the war, of a value of \$765 millions.

This early optimism was succeeded in the late spring by a return of pessimism. The statistics for the early months made excellent showing, owing to the good bookings of November, to which reference has been made. This has not been fully sustained in recent months, with the result that the totals to date, while showing a small improvement on 1924, do not give grounds for hope that the year's figures will be in any way comparable with the pre-war volume.

The haunting sense of "something radically wrong somewhere" has prompted the leaders of the trade to form another joint committee, but after several meetings even this one, which was created under most favorable auspices, abandoned the frontal attack which it was popularly supposed to be contemplating, and concluded its sittings by an announcement that its constituent organizations were going to consider separately how specific cases of foreign competition could be met.

The question arises at this point "What do the majority of the business men engaged in this trade, whose post-war history we have thus followed in brief outline, really think of the present position and the future prospects?" That is not an easy question to answer, but first let us glance at the aspects of the problem most commonly and frequently discussed in the trade. First of all there is the cotton situation, with its great bearing on prices. Then there is the question of the controlled sections of the trade—the spinning sections, whose hours of working and consequently production are directly controlled, and the finishing sections, which are controlled by price-fixing federations. Thirdly, there is competition, whether of native cotton industries operating within our markets and supplying the needs of their own people or of foreign countries selling abroad as we do and competing with us in our happy hunting grounds.

The cotton position and its history is too familiar to all to necessitate lengthy references to it. The cry of world shortage has lost some of its emphasis in view of last year's big crop in America. In any case, it should be remembered that the period 1912-14 is as high in relation to experience previous to those years as to the post-war crops. The boll weevil and America's increased consumption of her own cotton make it tremendously important to encourage the new sources of supply, particularly those within the Empire. The only criticism on this score is the slowness of the present rate of progress, but foundations have been, or are being, laid on which it should be possible to build more rapidly in the future.

It would serve no useful purpose in this article to trace the movements of cotton prices since the war. The peak of early 1920, followed by the depth of 1921, and succeeded by a gradual rise to another, if secondary, peak at the end of 1923, will be readily recalled. Egyptian and American prices have this year moved so far apart as to create an almost unprecedented position, the surprising feature of which has been the success of the fine spinners, in spite of Egyptian prices.

It is out of the question to attempt a forecast of the future of cotton. We shall have the same movements and uncertainties in the future as we have had in the past, and as every agricultural crop is necessarily subject to. Given a satisfactory extension of the world's sources of supply, however, these movements, while of great temporary importance whenever they occur, will not affect the permanent trade situation. The great dangers are the boll weevil or any series of economic circumstances which may result in a grave diminution of world supplies. The endeavors to safeguard against these contingencies are ones in which Lancashire can only take an indirect share by way of keen interest and encouragement.

As to the controlled sections of the trade, there has been a great deal of discussion of short time. There are some who assert that the trouble arises from over-capitalized mills that must needs have so large a margin with which to pay their overhead charges that prices have to be maintained at an unjustifiably high level by restriction of production for the sake of these mills alone. The argument runs that the industry should not be compelled to carry these inflated concerns, that they should be ruthlessly sent to the wall with the object of cleaning up the whole position and starting afresh on an economic basis. Even if one concedes a good deal of justification for this line of thought it is clear that a wholesale financial collapse in one branch of the industry would be a catastrophe of such magnitude that recovery would be problematical, and the particular concerns themselves would not be the only ones to suffer from a landslide which would speedily become general. Moreover, there are good reasons to believe that the protection afforded by short time has been

almost, if not quite, as much of a necessity to mills working on a reasonable financial basis as to the others.

Of the finishing trades it may be said that they have a duty to their shareholders to safeguard their profits. The real question is whether it has been in their best permanent interests to make these profits by high prices and a small turnover. To this they reply by asking another question—namely, what guarantee or even hope is there that a reduction of their prices would so affect the trade as to increase the volume sufficiently to make those reduced prices yield them a profit? For themselves they evidently feel that the evil they know—particularly when it is an evil so pleasantly gilded with bumper profits—is better than an evil they wot not of. The result is that out of all the talk and burning criticisms of the past three years nothing whatever has come, and the situation in this respect remains unchanged.

There have been those who have met every reference to competition by quoting the numbers of spindles and looms in Lancashire and in the competing countries, and inferring from the sweeping superiority of the figures for Lancashire that no competition can really amount to anything. It would occupy too much space and necessitate many tables of statistics to answer that argument formally. But it is really unnecessary to do so, because sober opinion in the trade is that Lancashire is meeting serious competition, if not in quantity then in price, to a degree which in pre-war years would have been unthinkable. It must be remembered that a relatively small supply of any world commodity at spectacularly low prices is quite sufficient to upset from the point of view of the supplier of the higher priced goods.

There is really no question that many competing countries, notably Italy and Japan, are creating just this trouble in our chief markets, and coupled with this we have the amazing growth of native industries in India, Brazil, and many other places. These features of the situation are entirely new since the war, at any rate on a scale of any importance, and it would be folly to regard them as anything less than permanent. Indeed, time may witness an extension of these competitive forces rather than any diminution.

So much for a brief survey of the past and the present. What of the future? Prophecy is an extinct form of magic and a vicious form of affectation. But a great trade requires a basis, a conception of its destiny, without which sound enterprise and right thinking are impossible. Therefore I shall attempt to set down, briefly, a possible conception of the future, not vaingloriously as a prophet, but humbly as a worker and thinker. If others would criticise it and seek to make it more rational, a good service would be performed, and I am sure the columns of the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" would be open for the pursuit of such a useful endeavor.

As a preliminary, let me express

the opinion that the idea that there is something radically wrong is not justified. The whole situation has undergone a sweeping change since the war, and there are a number of minor adjustments of technique, production policy, and sales policy which ought to be effected. To do this wisely and well a proper appreciation of the position and the needs of the future is required. It has not been apparent in the trade to a sufficiently wide extent up to now, but I think the time is very opportune for the creation of a new outlook from which the necessary new policies, both individual and collective, will spring.

Still Below Normal.

We must ask, in the first place, what is the figure of yardage of exports (and inferentially, therefore, of total production) which the industry should regard as its good normal. I should regret to believe that it was in the region of the 4,000 million yards of the past three years. They have been years of world difficulties, which are not permanent. Moreover, I am convinced that our trade will eventually take unto itself a new and extended armory of science on the technical side and increased enterprise on the business side, with which to take the offensive in the changed conditions of the present time. Practically speaking, we have achieved the 4,000 million yard mark with our pre-war armament, as well as in face of the exceptional obstacles.

I am equally satisfied that the 7,000 million yards of 1913 are not likely to be ours again. Millions of those yards were the low-priced bread-and-butter goods which Lancashire will never make again. As much as the world requires of such cloth will be made by the native industries. I must protect myself against any assumption that I am in favor of Lancashire voluntarily abandoning the field in low-priced goods. On the contrary, I think the trade in finer goods is still ours without much effort, and, while enjoying and perfecting this field, we should contest every foot of ground in the other, as our competitors attack with all the advantages of cheap labor and so forth.

For these and other reasons I submit as a goal for Lancashire to aspire to, and a line for her eventually to consolidate her strength on, a normal export of between 5,000 and 6,000 million yards. I look for the increases necessary to achieve this figure, firstly, of course, to India, where there is scope enough for Lancashire and the Indian mills if politics do but permit the working out of India's vast economic possibilities. I look also to China, where internal peace must be restored, where Japan's trade attack must be met and held by studied enterprise. I look hopefully to Africa, the continent with no civilized past but inevitably a remarkable future owing to her immense natural resources. In addition, and by no means least attentively, we must look to the British Dominions, where, if the population problem is eventually solved by migration, we shall have a much-increased trade.

If this goal is to be achieved it is clear that here at home much must be done. I believe the mill finance question is best solved by the slow process of one-by-one rectifications, which is even now going on. I believe the restrictive effect of short time must be done away with cautiously and carefully, with now and then a dash of courage to take a little leap forward when instinct rather than statistics provides the motive. I think the finishing prices question must be solved before another year passes—the exceptionally large profits declared this year in those trades are really welcome to all, because they make it all the more incumbent on those responsible to think ahead, besides giving them a comfortable margin of safety for an act of courage which in the end they are bound to take.

Competition must be met, as other trades have met it for generations, by study of it and by enterprising countermeasures. It is a new art to Lancashire—before the war it was unnecessary—but I see many signs that it is being quickly learned. The spearhead of the Lancashire trade—the export merchants—may have to improve and reinvigorate their machinery somewhat, and a partial elimination of the unnecessary middleman, as distinct from the genuine converter and financier, may be imposed by the severity of the times. Empire cotton, transport facilities, technical research, and the many other important objects must be worked for unceasingly.

If a general and serious hope could be entertained of working up slowly and steadily to those goals, if the leaders of the trade could model a strong policy on these modest but justifiable aspirations, it seems to me that the trade is ready to work and the outlook is reasonably propitious.

Russian Mills Buying Machinery

The textile syndicate of the Soviet Union has adopted a comprehensive plan for building new mills, equipment for which will be imported from Great Britain and the United States, according to bulletins received by the Russian Information Bureau in Washington. The first order, for textile machinery worth \$24,672,000, will be placed in England. In connection with the plan to place the next large order in the United States, an American banking representative is expected in Moscow shortly for conferences.

Textile production in the Soviet Union increased rapidly last year, and showed substantial further gains during the first six months of the current Soviet fiscal year, October 1 to April 1, 50 per cent in cotton and 20 per cent in woollens as compared with the same period last year. There is still, however, a marked shortage in textiles as compared with demand, and this shortage is expected to increase in the fall, if the present excellent crop prospects materialize. In addition Persia has absorbed a million dollars worth of Soviet textiles in the last six months, and the demand is growing.



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Textile Trade Statistics Movement

THE following information relative to the textile trade statistics movement is reported in the A. C. M. A. Gazette, published by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association:

The well-known solicitude and interest in trade association activities of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover resulted in several informal conferences during the past winter with leaders in the textile industry. It is understood that Secretary Hoover offered the facilities of his department, either directly or indirectly, for the collection and reporting of statistics of production and distribution of cotton textiles.

At the April meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in New Orleans, Joint President Cramer, of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, recommended to the Association in his address "That our members individually and collectively co-operate with the Department of Commerce in any effort it may make to collect and publish statistics of production and ultimate distribution of the various types of textiles."

Very soon thereafter, President Rousmaniere, of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, requested Joint Presidents Cramer and Butler, of the National

Council, to call a meeting of the Council in New York to consider what form of organization, if any, could be agreed upon in the formation of some kind of a textile bureau. There were representatives present from the American and National Associations, the Middle States Textile Manufacturers' Association, the Arkwright Club, and the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. After a long discussion, it became apparent that it would be utterly impossible to get concerted action on the part of eighteen hundred to two thousand mills, scattered all over the United States; Vice-President Gossett, of the American Association, offered the happy suggestion that the mills authorize their selling agents to form group associations, for the different classes of textiles, for the purpose of collecting and distributing statistics.

It was finally decided to ask the selling agents to form a preliminary and test group of some one simple fabric; furthermore, that formal action would be taken at a subsequent and proposed meeting of the Board of Government of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and by the different State Associations in the South. President Rousmaniere assented to the plan only

should the individual mills approve the plan and authorize the selling agents to proceed therewith.

President Vereen, of the American Association, immediately and vigorously took steps personally to organize a group for reporting on 4:00 yard sheetings; after several days' hard work and close application, the reports of this first group were compiled and the results appeared sufficiently encouraging to warrant the formation of a dozen or more additional groups at once.

Fortunately, at this juncture, on June 4, 1915, the Supreme Court of the United States issued its decision, holding that trade associations which confined their activities to the collection and dissemination of information on distribution, costs and prices in actual sales, was not a combination in unlawful restraint of trade.

President Vereen then called a meeting of the Board of Government of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, at Asheville, on July 3, for the purpose of urging the mills to authorize their selling agents to go ahead with group organizations. The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved: That the Board of Government of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association en-

dorses the movement now under way for the collection and dissemination of statistics by group associations in the textile industry, and recommends to the members of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association that they authorize their selling agents to participate in such action."

The North Carolina and South Carolina Associations were in convention in Asheville at the same time, and simultaneously passed unanimously substantially the same resolution. President Harris, of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, was present and endorsed the movement for his Association.

President Rodman, of the Middle States Textile Manufacturers' Association, and some others, favored a statistical institute or bureau within the industry itself and among the mills, but such an organization was not considered feasible at this time. On the other hand, group associations among the selling houses were already practically at work in New York, hence the endorsement of that mode of procedure.

As to the type of organization the work will ultimately require, this will depend entirely upon future developments. At the present time, it is under the general direction of

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the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, whose secretary is acting as secretary for the various groups reporting.

As the groups reporting at the present time are largely on Southern-made fabrics and by Southern mills, the work of the bureau is necessarily in too formative and incomplete a stage to warrant making reports to the public through the Department of Commerce, or otherwise; the publication of incomplete and insufficient data might be considered to be inimical to the public interest and colored in favor of the manufacturer. If, however, the work accomplished becomes of real value and bids fair to perform a real public service, sufficient mills will unquestionably participate in this statistical work, both North and South, to render it invaluable to every one concerned; and, at such time, it is the intention to work out a method of making periodical reports to the Department of Commerce.

In the meantime, President Vreen, of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Presidents Patterson, Evins, and Harris, of the Carolina and Georgia State Associations, and President Rousmaniere, of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, will give the work now under way their closest supervision in order to assure the success of the movement and the completeness of its accord with the newly defined legal status of activities of such trade associations.

Group Plan Considered By Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

1. Organization of Groups. At the first meeting of a group the members elect a chairman; decide what information they will report; when they will report; what constructions or classifications will be covered; and generally have a clear understanding of the operation of the plan.

All questions affecting the procedure of any group are decided by the members of that group. In general, the Association is willing to operate for any group any plan which will meet with the approval of the Association's counsel. So far, all groups which have organized are operating under practically the same same plan. The secretary of the Association acts as secretary for each group.

2. Who Composes Groups? Selling agents for mills, whether members or non-members of the Association. Where any mill sells direct and wishes to join a group, it is eligible within the discretion of the group members.

3. What Do They Report? All groups now operating report in yards production for the period covered by the report, stock on hand and unfilled orders. In addition, several of the groups also report the number of looms operating on each construction.

4. When Do They Report? Some groups report weekly, in which case all reports are due on Wednesday. Other members are reporting semi-

monthly, as of the 1st and 15th of each month.

5. How Are the Figures Handled? Blanks are furnished in advance to each member of a group. The selling house fills out this blank, giving the total figures for the firm. Figures for any individual mill are not given. The secretary does not know any mill figures.

After all reports are received by the secretary, he compiles a consolidated report showing only the totals of all the figures submitted. This consolidated report does not reveal in any way the figures submitted by any member. The consolidated report does contain a list of the members whose figures are included in the totals. After a consolidated report is compiled and the figures checked, the secretary destroys the individual reports, as they are of no further value. No record is kept from week to week of the figures submitted by any firm. The only permanent record is the consolidated report.

So far, consolidated reports have been issued on the morning of the day after the individual reports are received. It is hoped to continue this procedure.

6. Who Gets Consolidated Reports? Consolidated reports of any group go only to members of that group who have submitted reports. If a member of a group does not submit a report, whether because he has no production and no stock of the cloths in question, or for any other reason, he does not receive a consolidated report.

7. What Groups Are Operating? Herewith is a list revised to July 1, showing the groups which have organized and are operating; a specimen form or report used by each group is also attached. The consolidated reports have the same form except that the heading is changed.

8. Publicity. So far, no plans have been made for giving any publicity to the consolidated figures—principally for the reason that four of the groups have submitted only one report and the others will submit their first reports on July 1.

For the present, it is the general understanding of the members of all groups that the information contained in the consolidated reports will be held confidential until the question of publicity in a way which will receive the approval of counsel.

9. Legality. The attached is copy of letter from Breed, Abbott & Morgan, dated June 8. On June 30, Mr. D. T. Ackerly, of that firm, examined all announcements, forms, consolidated reports and all correspondence which has so far been issued in connection with the reporting groups, and gave his approval to everything that has been sent out to date.

Breed, Abbott & Morgan are now preparing a subsequent opinion based upon the actual operation of the plan. It is anticipated that they will approve the procedure outlined herein.

10. Advantages of Plan. The value of accurate and comprehensive information as to number of looms, production, stock on hand and un-

(Continued on Page 34)

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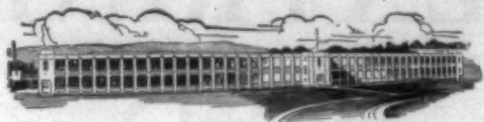
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Story of the Chicago Cotton Market

By Edward Jermoe Dies.

THE time is propitious to tell the story of the new Chicago cotton market. How it was created after years of discussion. How its functions to the advantages of the entire cotton industry. And how it links the North and the Southwest in closer commercial ties than have before existed.

After passing through the pioneering period the new cotton futures market, located on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade, gives great promise of future importance. It is growing steadily.

When the market came into being on December 1, 1924, amid a large gathering of business leaders and city, state and federal officials, it was hailed as one of the most important commercial events of the year. It was to mark a new era in methods of merchandising the American cotton crop. Developments have justified such hopes.

Creation of the Chicago cotton market, with its sound basic principles, was not the result of any wild dream by the inexperienced. It was the logical course of the exchange, whose 1,600 members are financially responsible, and commercially able to meet business conditions as they arise.

It must be conceded, therefore, that the exchange is in the care of able and experienced sponsors.

Exchange Organized 1848.

The Chicago Board of Trade was organized in 1848 when Chicago was scarcely more than a village. At first it was merely a meeting place for its members who traded in various grains, flour, dressed hogs, lard and hides. By 1856 the institution had become a grain exchange. In 1859 it was incorporated in the State of Illinois by a special act of the legislature. The Exchange has one of the oldest and widest charters in the United States. It gives the right to members to trade in all non-perishable agricultural products. Hence for the past sixty-five years the Board of has been authorized by its constitution to trade in cotton if it so desired.

Future trading as now understood grew out of conditions which existed during the Civil War when it was the practice of the Quartermaster's Department to buy large amounts of grain and flour for future delivery. Chicago merchants began the practice to protect against their commitments to the government on these army contracts. At about the same time, the practice of cotton futures trading was developed at Liverpool, because sailing vessels from the United States bound for Europe were uncertain as to the time of arrival. Cotton merchants at Liverpool sought to protect themselves against such uncertainty by future contracts.

The Chicago Board of Trade in October, 1865, formally adopted rules governing future transactions in grain.

Leading Grain Market.

Since beginning future trading in grain Chicago has become the lead-

ing grain market of the world. In sixty-five years it has received 12,500,000,000 bushels of grain, and has shipped out about 10,000,000,000 bushels. Chicago is likewise the chief market center for livestock and packing house products, Chicago quotations on these commodities receive world-wide circulation. They serve as the basic price on which the value of such farm products are calculated.

It is not surprising that Chicago should seek to add to its fame as the farm capital of the country through establishment of a cotton market.

As the course of the empire gradually moved westward, cotton production developed in the same direction. In 1873, states east of the Mississippi River produced 2,467,000 bales, of which 2,356,000 were shipped north or for export. Fifty years later, in 1923, production in the same states was 4,369,000 bales, all but 361,000 bales being consumed in Southern mills.

Production of cotton west of the Mississippi in 1873 was 1,473,000 bales. In 1923 was 5,570,000 bales. Of this latter amount, 5,143,000 bales were available for export. And as a matter of fact the exports through the ports of Houston and Galveston for the last named year amounted to approximately 3,500,000 bales.

Such a quantity of cotton is by far the largest available supply in any port of the world. Further, the price of cotton at Houston and Galveston may be said to represent the export value of our surplus production. It is a well known fact that the price of American cotton sets the price for the world.

So it will be seen that Chicago quotations resting directly on the value of cotton at Houston and Galveston where world values of the commodity are largely determined, should represent world values for cotton.

Quotations Worldwide.

Chicago quotations dominate the market price of the leading farm crops of the United States. Chicago quotations go to the uttermost parts of the earth. They indicate the value of the commodities traded in. Authorities confidently believe Chicago quotations will in time be as authoritative on cotton as they now are on wheat and corn.

Better hedging facilities for western cotton has seemed desirable. While New York offer a contract based primarily on Carolina cotton, and New Orleans on Mississippi and Louisiana cotton in the port of New Orleans, there seemed to be no future contracts reflecting accurately the value of Texas and Oklahoma cotton, and such western cotton composes by far the greater part of the exportable surplus of the American crop.

It was believed, therefore, that a Chicago contract market reflecting the value of Texas cotton would add appreciably to the marketing of the country and would facilitate the merchandising of the greatest money

crop to the great benefit of cotton shippers, spinners and dry-goods distributing.

Network of Wires.

Chicago has one of the largest private wire systems of any city in the world, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

These wires closely cover those portions of the United States primarily interested in grain. Through putting cotton quotations on these wires, new interest in cotton will develop in regions where it is comparatively unknown and where grain quotations have held the center of attention. Most speculators who enter the market prefer the buying side. They would rather buy something they do not need than to sell a commodity that they do not possess. An increased volume of new business in cotton, at Chicago, will have a steady influence on the market during the heavy movement of the crop from the farm in the late summer and early fall.

In preliminary work of creating the new market three principles were laid down for guidance in drafting the rules.

First, it was decided that the Chicago contract should follow as nearly as possible the rules of the New York and New Orleans Exchanges. It was felt that Chicago should operate its market at the same rate of commission and on the same ethical basis as prevailed in the older markets.

Second, although there had been constant requests for a contract unit of ten, twenty or twenty-five bales, it was decided the Chicago contract should specify 50,000 pounds, or approximately 100 bales, the unit traded in on all of the older reputable exchanges.

Third, as Chicago was not located in the cotton belt nor in line of normal movement of cotton from producer to spinner, it was decided that the joint ports of Houston and Galveston should be the sole point of delivery. In this respect the Chicago contract deviates from the practice of the older cotton exchanges but follows the example of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, where trading is done at Winnipeg, but all deliveries made at Port Arthur and Fort William on Lake Superior, some five hundred miles away.

Rules Approved.

These points settled, a semi-final draft of all of the specifications of the contract was taken to Houston and Galveston by the committee and discussed with the leading cotton merchants. The cotton exchanges there endorsed the proposed rules with slight changes and assured the Chicago representatives of their thorough co-operation.

The rules were next submitted to the Department of Agriculture at Washington and approval by the Department was formally given after two or three days' careful examination. Later a published copy of the rules was submitted to and approved by the Treasury Department. The Board of Trade then adopted the rules and a Supervisory Committee on Trading in Cotton appointed.

Through establishments of trading

in cotton at Chicago with Galveston and Houston sole point delivery, a proposal of the Federal Trade Commission for southern warehouse delivery on future contracts was put into effect. There are, however, some points of difference between proposal of the Commission and what was actually done by the Board of Trade.

By confining deliveries on the Chicago contract to the ports of Houston and Galveston, both of which are located but fifty miles apart, it gave Chicago the opportunity to establish southern warehouse delivery where stocks of cotton are abundant, and without the fatal objection of a multiplicity of delivery points.

Outstanding Points.

Many distinct advantages are found among the following points in the Chicago contract.

1. Houston-Galveston basin is the only point of delivery. Thus the contract is based on Texas or western cotton, which has superior spinning value, and should appeal especially to American spinners who prefer to use western cotton.

2. This is the greatest cotton exporting point in the world. In 1923 it handled about three-fourths of the cotton exported from the United States, and future contracts based on such cotton should offer exceptional advantages to American exporters, foreign merchants, and foreign spinners.

3. A broad market is assured by reason of the enormous quantities of actual cotton always available at that joint port, and where cotton is so plentiful, hedging business may be conducted with minimum risk.

4. Modern warehouses of huge capacity are likewise available. The combined capacity of Galveston and Houston facilities amount to over 1,500,000 bales. There are incoming tracks on one side of these warehouses and outward bound ships on the other, affording minimum costs for handling. Benefits of such facilities are obvious.

5. Each contract is a unit and must be delivered at one time from one regular press or warehouse located within the Houston-Galveston port area.

6. In event other grades than middling are delivered allowances or deductions are made on the averages established in the ten designated markets as provided in the United States Cotton Futures Act.

7. The grades tenderable on Chicago contracts are the same as those at New York or New Orleans as provided for under the United States Cotton Futures Act.

8. Notices of the seller's intention to deliver are issued in Chicago, and deliveries are made through the transfer of certificated warehouse receipts at Houston or Galveston.

9. Sworn inspectors and weighers are maintained by the Chicago Board of Trade at Houston and Galveston.

10. All cotton is classified by the United States Department of Agriculture the same as is done at New York and New Orleans.

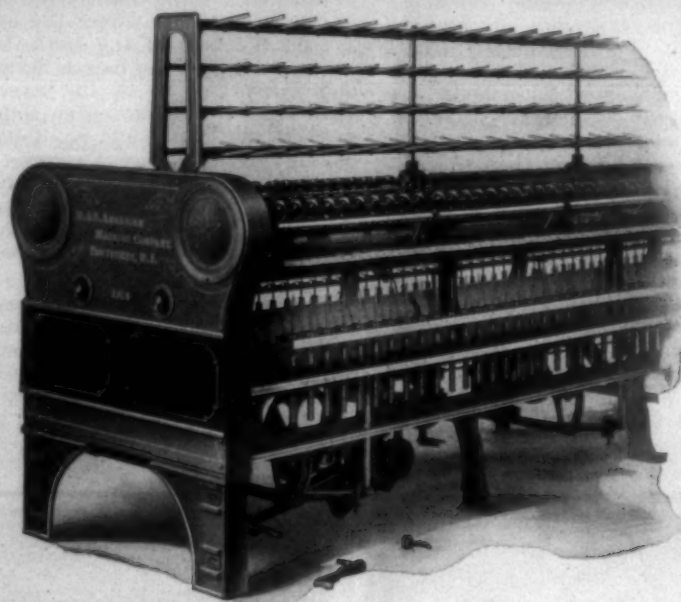
11. Trading conditions as to fluct-

(Continued on Page 33)

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Diagonal Weave Tartres

By Dixie Weaver.

IN many respects this fabric is no different from the ones used for ordinary Turkish toweling. The yarns are of somewhat different sizes and the cloth construction is changed so as to be more suitable for dress goods, but the general effect is that seen in the above named fabric. Combed yarns have been used in the cloth, and the right combinations of yarns and the correct amount of twist have been given to produce a cloth which has the soft feel noted in this fabric.

These cloths are, ordinarily, produced on special looms, which can make them easily and cheaply, but this cloth was not made in this manner. In making an ordinary towel, the weave is such that a loose warp is bound into the threads, and by an arrangement of the reed or warp, an open space is left in the fabric, and then the few picks, together with extra yarn, are pushing on into the cloth, making the loops ordinarily noted. The same general idea has been used in making this cloth, except that a different loom is used in weaving, one which weaves a wire into the cloth over which the loops pass and then the wire is drawn out, leaving the loops fast in the fabric. This

method of weaving makes a somewhat better fabric and can be distinguished easily by examining the cloth carefully.

On an ordinary diagonal terry cloth the loop will be forced to that side of the cloth necessary through the filling underneath it, that is, a loop will not go down through the fabric if the filling underneath it forces it to the face. In this cloth the picks, which are wires, are designated on the right hand side of the design, and where the loops are on the face of the cloth, both before and after the loop is formed, and unless held up by the weaving of wires, or in some other similar method, the loop would go, if made in the ordinary terry manner, to the back of the fabric. The twill or diagonal is formed by having one thread out of the four in the loop yarn remain down in succession steps across the fabric.

The take-up of this loop yarn varies a great deal when fancy figures are being woven and, therefore, each thread often has to have a different spool. This policy is taken when weaving tapestries, and

this fabric is no different from many tapestry fabrics, excepting that the weave is very simple in comparison, and because the weave is simple the loop yarn can be placed on a single beam, or, if a single beam causes trouble, at most only four loop beams are necessary.

It will be noted that the ground yarn, that is, the warp which forms the base of the fabric and the filling which weaves in with it are of comparatively fine sizes in comparison with the loop yarn. This is done so as to give a rather heavy appearing face with rather stiff loops and the full effect which is so desirable. As previously stated, the lines to the right of the design indicate where wires were placed in the cloth, which are afterward removed, while the lines at the top of the design indicate which threads are loop yarns. This yarn is drawn in two-ply and is equal to ordinary 6-1. It will be noticed that the ground threads and picks all plain weaves. There are three threads between each thread of loop yarn, and if the loop yarn is removed from the fabric it will be found that absolutely

nothing remains but plain cloth composed of light yarn, and, of course, there will be open spaces where the loop yarn was removed. The weave, however, will join and be ordinary plain fabric.

So far as the actual weave in the cloth is concerned, if it be analyzed, it will be found that with the fourth, eighth, twelfth and sixteenth picks no pick underneath these the loop will appear. To produce this fabric the number of harness needed will be comparatively few, because the ground is nothing but plain weave and would take only four harnesses, while the loop threads repeat on four harnesses, thus the fabric could be produced on an ordinary dobby attachment.

An effect very similar to this idea might be produced on an ordinary towel loom if the same construction were used, although the weave would have to be slightly different to throw the loops onto the surface in the same position as those in the cloth just illustrated. Possibly the resulting effect might not be quite so satisfactory, but it would be so near the one illustrated that the ordinary consumer could hardly detect the difference, especially if (Continued on Page 34)



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The Big Cost of Small Imperfections

THERE is a good bit of romance in industry, in a study of the sources of raw materials, their fabrication, and the ultimate use of finished product.

Many phases of such romance are common to the readers of this article, particularly those represented in the various processes which enter into the production of mercerized yarn, processes which are familiar to you in your daily activities.

In order that you who find your daily activities linked with the production of mercerized yarn, and who are not clearly familiar with the use to which it is put, may more readily appreciate the requirements of our customers, the following brief article has been suggested. It covers to some extent the future part of mercerized yarn in manufacturing.

In a general way such yarns are used in the production of shirtings, dress goods, and underwear fabrics, generally for striping or ornamentation. It is also used in some plushes, trimmings, cords and tassels for dressing gowns, bathrobes and draperies. These uses do not concern us greatly, however, as the bulk of our production goes into knitted fabrics, underwear and hosiery.

At one time a good bit of under-

wear was knit entirely from mercerized yarn. However, with the economical production of large quantities of artificial silk, known as rayon, and woven underwear fabrics, it has fallen into much more limited use, consequently at the present time the bulk of the yarn produced by us goes into hosiery.

Like all other industry involving wearing apparel, the hosiery business has resolved itself into one which is greatly affected by styles, consequently at the present time there are many types of garments, in many different styles and colors.

It would be difficult to arrive at a conclusion as to the kinds of hosiery manufacture using the largest quantities of mercerized yarn. It is used, however, in garments made entirely of such yarn, consisting of men's half hose and ladies' stockings known as full mercerized garments. Another important use is in youths' and misses' rib sport hose, made with a fancy stitched cuff top, and made entirely of mercerized. Ladies' ribbed sport hose, mercerized golf hose, and various styles of plaited and reverse plaited, striped and checked hose also involve large quantities of this yarn. Last, and perhaps of greatest importance from the standpoint of the mill turning out a high quality

yarn, are the combinations of pure silk and artificial silk and mercerized.

In these various combinations of silks and mercerized the body of the garment is usually made of silk. Due to the strength and stretch of mercerized cotton yarn, it is generally used in the tops, heels and toes of such garments.

Where cotton yarn is used in combination with silk or rayon, which are more expensive yarns, it can be readily assumed that inferior yarns which cause waste are an expensive experiment, inasmuch as cotton imperfections will convert both silk and cotton into a loss.

Standard yarns have always played an important part in the knitting of these combination silk and cotton garments, and it bears an enviable reputation among the knitters of the country. This reputation for yarns of high character and uniformity is one which each and every one connected with the organization has worked to achieve, and all can enjoy the feeling of worth-while accomplishment.

Under the keen competitive conditions which exist today all manufacturers are appreciating more and more the value of a quality product. They are striving in all ways to improve their product with each passing day. With this thought

in mind, it should be our aim to continue to maintain our advantage by improving our product in every way possible, particularly in those little things which by themselves seem unimportant and yet in the aggregate are the factors which make a yarn a superior product or one of average quality.

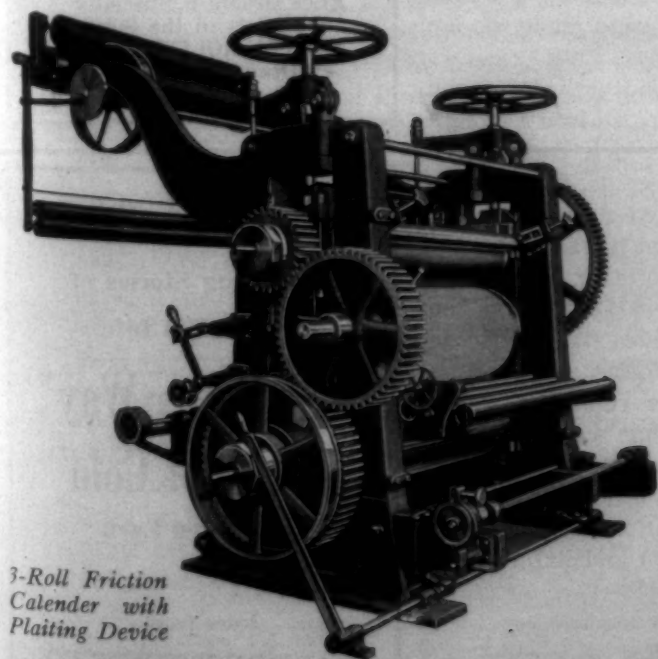
In order that you can more readily appreciate the attitude of the user of standard yarns, and their requirements in a yarn they are going to use, it would perhaps be interesting to you to know what the common faults complained of are, and the effects of such faulty yarn.

At the present time I have before me a letter complaining of four-ply. The manufacturer who wrote this letter states that when the yarn is placed upon his machines what is known as a smash-up results. When such smash-up occurs it is due to heavy yarn, or some large imperfection in yarn which will not go through the needles. The result is broken needles, any number up to the full set in the machine, which might be two or three hundred. These needles cost a manufacturer about two and one-half cents each, consequently the damage from one such smash due to an imperfection in a cone of yarn results in loss far greater than the value of the yarn.

(Continued on Page 26)



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Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

By D. A. Tompkins.

Copy Revised for Third Edition.

(Continued from Last Week)

CONSTANT.

38. Referring to Fig. 10, the gear C is marked "draft." This is the gear to change to make a change in the draft of the card.

If we re-write the formula in 36 and leave out the draft gear 15, it would read:

$$11\frac{1}{2} \times 130 \times 34 \times 190 \times 29 \times 24$$

$$21\frac{1}{2} \times \text{---} \times 34 \times 28 \times 15 \times 18$$

This works out 1364.40. If this number be divided by 15, it gives 90.96, the draft of the card. Likewise, if this number 1364.40, be divided by the draft 90.96, it gives 15, the gear necessary to produce that draft. This number, 1364.40, is called the "constant" for this particular card. On account of the fact that it has to be divided to give results, it is also called the "dividend" of that card. (Most constants in cotton mill machinery are dividends.)

If there be required a draft of 100, the draft gear would be $\frac{1364}{100} = 14$ as near as possible. Or if this card already had on it a draft gear of 20, the draft of the card would be computed thus: $\frac{1364}{20} = 68.22$.

39. With the draft gear 15 on this card, using 14 ounce lap, it will be seen that the actual weight of sliver delivered is about $4\frac{1}{4}$ grains per tooth of draft gear. This fact gives a rough basis for estimating the effect on weight of sliver which a change in draft gear would make, when other conditions remain the same. For example, suppose a carder, under above condition, be called upon to make a 70 grain sliver instead of 64; he could estimate a 16 tooth draft gear would make from same lap about $68\frac{1}{4}$ grain. He could either make this change and a slight adjustment in the lapper to make a lap a little heavier, or he could leave the same draft on card, and make the lap heavier. If he were called upon to make a 60 grain sliver, he would know that the change of one tooth in draft gear to 14 would reduce weight to about $60\frac{3}{4}$ grains and so he would not disturb the card, but would make the lap lighter.

40. Before the introduction of coilers and cans, the webb from doffer passed through trumpet and was led into a trough in which was traveling an endless belt, which carried the sliver along with slivers from several other cards, to the "railway head," where they were condensed and drawn out and delivered into cans. Under this arrangement it was necessary to compute the draft of card from the weight of sliver as it was delivered from doffer, instead of, as in (37), from the condenser rolls. This has led to a general idea that drafts on cards of all kinds must be computed from doffer. As there is a slight draft between doffer and condenser rolls, this would not be correct. It may be calculated in that way, however, and the result multiplied by the draft from doffer to condenser roll. In order to do it this way, and also in order to illustrate the principle of partial drafts, the calculation is submitted: Draft between feed roll ($21\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter) and doffer ($24\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter over the wire):

$$24\frac{3}{4} \times 130 \times 34$$

$$21\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 34$$

This works out 85.80. This would be the draft of the card

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if the sliver left the machine at that part. But as it does not, the draft must be calculated between the doffer and condenser roll. Considering the doffer as driver, the draft is:

$$\frac{1\frac{1}{2} \times 190 \times 29 \times 24}{24\frac{3}{4} \times 28 \times 15 \times 18} = 1.06$$

Now if the draft from feed roll to doffer is 85.80, and the draft from doffer to condenser roll is 1.06, the whole draft of card is $85.80 \times 1.06 = 90.96$, as before.* It is obvious that the method of finding the whole drafts at once, given in 37, is much easier and more logical than finding two separate drafts and multiplying them together.

For good carding the extreme range of draft should not be less than 75 nor more than 125, while a draft of about 100 is considered best. Too little draft (which means faster feeding) crowds the card clothing, so that there are more fibres than can be properly carded. Too much draft is apt to leave too thin a sheet of fibres on the clothing and result in thin or "bald" spots.

PRODUCTION.

41. On all machines production is measured by two factors: Speed of delivery roll and weight per yard of stock delivered. Applying this to the card, the condenser or coiler roll would be the one to measure and count, but it has been the custom to gauge the production of a card by the speed of doffer. This custom arose at the time when the doffer was really the delivery roll. As there is a slight draft between doffer and present delivery roll, the production is figured as that delivered from the condenser roll. Doffer speeds may vary between 10 and 20 revolutions per minute. A good average is 15. Slower than this make a low production, and much faster crowds the card and makes poor work. A belt from main cylinder shaft drives licker-in; a belt from opposite end of licker-in shaft drives a small counter-shaft, carrying a pinion, which is called the "barrow-wheel." On account of the fact that this wheel controls the speed of doffer (which itself controls the output or production of card), it is also called the shaft, as seen in Fig. 10. It is thus plain that changing the production gear does not alter draft of card, because feed roll and doffer are changed proportionately. At a doffer speed of 15, and a diameter over the wire of $24\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the speed of the condenser roll would be

$$\frac{15 \times 190 \times 29 \times 24}{28 \times 15 \times 18} = 262.38 \text{ R. P. M.}$$

The number of inches of sliver delivered will be $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3.1416 \times 262.38 = 1236.44$ inches or $\frac{1236.44}{36} = 34.35$ yards per minute. This is $34.35 \times 60 \times 10 = 20,610$ yards per day of 10 hours. If the sliver weighs 65 grains per yard, the total weight produced is $20,610 \times 20 = 1,339,650$ grains per day or (since 7000 grains SEE PAGE NO—55— FOR INSTRUCTIONS

make 1 pound) $\frac{1,339,650}{7000} = 191$ pounds per day. This is the theoretical production, with no allowances for stoppage. At least 10 per cent should be deducted for stoppage. This would leave the actual production at about 172 pounds. If the doffer be speeded faster or slower than 15 the production may be computed from the above by the rule of three. In the same way, the production may be figured if sliver is made to weigh more or less than 65 grains. Under the average conditions, cards are figured at a production of 150 pounds per day of 10 hours. They may be crowded to 200 or even 225 pounds,

*It is a common error to suppose that in a case of this kind, the drafts should be added, not multiplied. "production gear." The doffer drives feed roll through side

(Continued on Page 28)

King Cotton's Shifting Empire

Across the pages of commercial history is written bold the story of King Cotton's rise to glory.

Back in the dim days of 1621, Virginia planted her first cotton. And Jamestown later quoted this "cotton wool" at 6d a pound. From that small start cotton became a great nation's greatest money crop.

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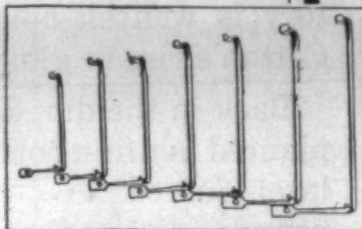
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Patent Engineering---

A Coming Profession

By Robert E. Naumburg, in Charge of the Patent and Research Department, Saco-Lowell Shops, Lowell, Mass.

OUR engineering schools turn out engineers who know little or nothing of patent law; our law schools turn out lawyers who know little or nothing about engineering. Where shall our patent engineers come from?

I would define a patent engineer as a person who can design a new machine in accordance with a knowledge of patent law and existing patents, just as intelligently as a mechanical or civil engineer designs a piece of mechanism or a structure in accordance with the laws of nature. A patent engineer is no more discouraged by a legal obstacle than a mechanical engineer is by a mechanical obstacle. To each—it is his problem. He reels in it—and eventually he solves it.

This is an age of increasing complexity. New sciences are being discovered, laws of nature hitherto unknown are being added to our sphere of knowledge. The man who is first to grasp the new complexities is that much further ahead of his fellow men.

Just as a man with a knowledge of mechanical drawing can outstrip the man who "built the bridge and drew the pictures afterwards," so can the man who understands patent law leave his untrained rival far behind, struggling in the mire of supposedly insuperable difficulties.

It is commonly believed that a manufacturing concern should employ engineers and designers regularly, but should call in the services of a patent attorney only when occasions require. This is far from true in any of the mechanical industries where the patents of the concern itself, and of its competitors, play an important part.

No person detached from a concern can understand all the sides of a situation. He will understand only the things which are pointed out to him, plus the points which his particular training will suggest. A patent attorney called in for advice in regard to a new machine designed so as not to infringe existing patents, can give only negative advice. He will tell you what you must not do. He is neither a mechanic nor an inventor, and cannot devise the new means.

One well known firm of consulting engineers states in its prospectus that it will not accept any work in connection with finding a means to avoid existing patents. This firm no doubt considers this to be a very high ideal, and no doubt it was prompted by very lofty motives. But if that policy were pursued by manufacturing concerns throughout the country, progress would be very greatly reduced. Many very important inventions and discoveries have been made by those forced to find "another way."

To cite one specific example—in the worsted industry there is a machine called a "gill-box" which

combs or draws out the fibres. A series of combs or "fallers" are propelled forward by a pair of screws called "gill-screws." The "fallers" are returned or propelled backward on another level by means of a second pair of "gill-screws." The transfer of each comb or "faller" from one pair of screws to the other is performed by means of cams. Formerly these cams were fitted to the screws by hand, and when a cam broke (which occurred quite frequently), to replace it was a very slow and laborious operation.

A manufacturer of gill-screws conceived the idea of mounting the cams on a disc over the end of the screw, and holding it in place by means of a key and setscrew. He obtained a patent on a disc-cam which could be slipped on and off over the end of the gill-screw, and he apparently had a monopoly of the field.

A firm of textile machinery manufacturers was desirous of making gill-screws for its gill boxes, but was apparently blocked by this patent. A study of the patent situation, combined with a little ingenuity in designing, resulted in solving the problem.

The cam was still a disc, but was made in two parts, being split in the middle. The two halves were held together by a collar and lock-nut. This disc could be put on or taken off without slipping it over the end of the screw.

The fact that the first patent was completely avoided, and that a patent on the split-cam was obtained without even a reference by the Patent Office to the older patent, is only half the story. As far as functioning in the gill-box was concerned, both constructions were satisfactory.

But now for the other half of the story—a half which was entirely overlooked in the original attempt to avoid an existing patent: To put it briefly, a gill-box is rather an inaccessible machine, and in addition, it must be timed perfectly in order to operate. Whenever it is necessary to take out a gill-screw, the machine must be torn down and the timing disturbed. On the average, two to four hours of a mechanic's time is consumed, not to mention the loss of production of the machine, and the possibility of a careless mechanic timing the gill-box incorrectly with subsequent damage.

The new construction made it possible to change cams without removing the gill-screws. It was only necessary to use a wrench to unscrew the lock-nut, take off the collar, and the two halves of the cam could be removed. It was possible to do in five minutes what had formerly required from two to four hours. This was an unforeseen by-product of the desire to find "another way."

It is only with the assistance of

of a person who has an equally good grasp both of mechanical laws and of patent laws, that an entirely new principle can be adequately protected.

For example; one large manufacturer of textile machinery developed the automatic loom, and being a pioneer in this field, proceed to apply for and obtain what he believed to be a basic patent. This patent was confined, however, to automatic means for changing the bobbin (or spool) which carried the yarn or "filling." Soon afterwards a competing manufacturer of looms devised and patented an automatic loom which changed not only the bobbin (or spool) but the entire shuttle which carried the bobbin to and fro. Neither the original inventors, nor the manufacturers, nor their patent attorneys had the combination of legal and mechanical knowledge to foresee and forestall this, and as a result the competitor evaded the claims of the so-called "basic" patent.

To conclude, it is generally conceded that this age is the age of the science of mechanics. It is also the age of legal restriction and of increasing complexity.

Biologists have told us that the need of a certain function develops that function. Economists have told us that demand creates the supply.

Somewhere, somehow, sometime, in the not far distant future, twentieth century civilization will train, develop and learn to appreciate the Patent Engineer.—Tech Engineering News.

Heavy Increase in German Raw Cotton Imports

German imports of raw cotton during the first four months of 1925 amounted to 704,369 running bales, an increase of 52 per cent over those for the corresponding period of 1924, while imports of cotton linters during the period under discussion totalled 56,594 in 1925 against 27,434 in 1924. Consul Christian T. Steger, Dresden, advises the Department of Commerce. The United States, as usual, furnished the bulk of the 1925 imports of these commodities—580,482 bales of raw cotton and 46,135 of linters. British India supplied 85,193 bales of raw cotton in 1925 and Egypt, 29,238, the balance comprising small amounts from various Latin-American countries and China.

While the heavy purchases of raw cotton in 1925 would seem to indicate an improvement in the German cotton industry, consumption is not keeping pace with imports, and stocks reported on hand at Bremen rose from 203,968 bales on January 1, 1925, to 297,842 at the end of April. However, statistics published by the Bremen Cotton Exchange for May show receipts of raw cotton amounting to only 71,519 bales at that port while outgoing shipments aggregated 147,588 bales, and stocks on May 29 had been reduced to 21,773 bales.

German imports of foreign cotton yarns amounted to 18,608 metric tons during the first four months of 1925 compared with 12,981 for the

corresponding period of 1924. The 1925 imports comprised 12,723 of grey single yarns and 158 of bleached and dyed singles, 5,540 of slack-twist ply yarns and 187 of cabled ply yarns. During May, most of the German spinning mills are said to have worked at their fullest capacity and to have had orders booked

The Example of Alex Long

Mention was made in the Gazette a few days ago of the fine philanthropy of Mr. Alexander Long, of Rock Hill, who gave a \$2,000 piece of property to the city for hospital purposes.

Mr. Long evidently is a man who finds the greatest pleasure in his money in giving pleasure to others. It is refreshing to hear of a wealthy man who does not think all the time of hoarding his wealth day after day and year after year, but who tries to share his money with others.

Of what avail is it for a man to pile up thousands and thousands of dollars to be squandered by his descendants? How much more honorable and praiseworthy to leave something along the way as he goes through life. The Chester Reporter pays this tribute to Mr. Long:

"Mr. Long is a man who is blessed with unusual business acumen, and has been successful in a measure far beyond what the average man attains; but that does not blind him to the fact that he has a duty to his fellowman, and his liberal gift for the purpose referred to is testimony to this fact. While Mr. Long has the means that would permit him to engage in a life of selfish ease, it is a tribute to the man that such things have not attraction for him, and what leisure he has, or much of it, is spent in the service of the Rock Hill Evangelistic Club, of which he was one of the organizers and most active members, the church and kindred agencies. As a citizen and Christian Mr. Long has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence in his home town, and his liberal gift last week to his fellow townsman is but further expression, and an expression along a different line, of the deep feeling of regard that Mr. Long has for his fellowman, which has found abundant expression throughout his life in so many ways."—Gastonia Gazette.

Midsummer Picnic of Parks-Cramer Company.

The midsummer picnic of the employees and officials of the Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, was given Friway night at the Me-Alpine pool, where 45 of the Parks-Cramer people gathered at 6 o'clock for a two-hour swim. Dancing was the next on the program, lasting until 10 o'clock, when refreshments, ices and cake were served.

The picnic is an annual affair of the High Duty Club, composed of officials of the Parks-Cramer Company, to provide amusement for the company's force. The officers are Roy Perry, president; W. C. Osborne, vice-president, and J. R. Henderson, secretary and treasurer, ahead for the next six months.

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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Speeder Spun Yarns.

Editor:

How are speeder spun yarns made and can they be used for making tire fabrics? J. O.

Advantage of Ball Bearings

Editor:

How about ball bearings? Is it a paying investment to introduce ball bearings all through a mill to replace dead bearings on line shafting? Manager.

Safety Roving Boxes.

Editor:

I am troubled a great deal with dirt which gets on the roving. The dirt to which I refer comes from the inside of the roving boxes.

Now I clean out all of my boxes once a week and yet there is always some black slugs or black and darkened pieces of waste getting on the roving. How can I improve this condition of things is a question I wish to have answered by your quizz and answer columns.

Carder.

Answer to Expert Carder.

Editor:

Answering Expert Carder will say that being short of cards always makes a great deal of trouble for all concerned. I would suggest this: Run a few cards down to 500 pounds per week and have them make a sample of cloth such as they want from same. Let them see the big difference. After that you might suggest that you can give them work like that all of the time if they will give you more cards, or let you run your cards double shift. A great many mills only put in one half of the cards they need and operate them two or three shifts. If this is not available you might clean your stock more in the pickers and then strip your cards one time more per day. Practical.

Answer to Expert Carder.

Editor:

Let me say to Expert Carder: See that your licker-ins are sharp. Set them to your feed roll 10 or 12 one-thousandths. If you have an old mill probably your flat chains are worn so that the flats will not set to the cylinders without rubbing. Set your doffer comb just as far from the doffer as it will run and take the cotton off clean. By doing this, very many nips are left in the

doffer and are taken out by stripping. Strip your cards often and see that they are stripped well.

Again, they must be kept sharp to get results. See that the warps are well prepared and even and the breakers running not more than 1,100 r.p.m. Get all the dirt and motes out in lapper room and you can card 1,000 pound per week easily.

W. P. H.

Answer to Western.

Editor:

In answer to Western to prevent any further errors of this kind we will lay out a way to order bobbins. The plan is as follows:

1. Make sure to get a correct sample bobbin.
2. Make certain that it fits the correct spindle.
3. Keep a duplicate set of the above.
4. Give the dimension of these sample bobbins and the spindle.
5. Describe these bobbins and spindles.
6. Tag the entire outfit in duplicate sets and with serial numbers.

Now place them on the table so that the tags can be readily photographed with the bobbins.

7. Now provide the bobbin makers with a complete outfit of this exhibit with your order. Keep a duplicate set on file. If your bobbins are made wrong and delivered thus you will know that you are not to blame.

Purchasing Agent.

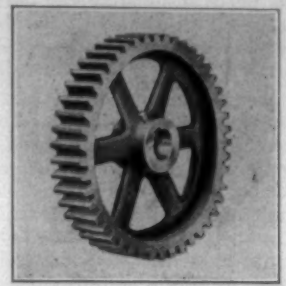
Answer to New Overseer.

Editor:

Here are a few things which New Overseer should look up and satisfy himself that they are right as follows:

The first thing to do is to see that the warpers are perfectly level both ways. Now the creels should be 2 inches higher at the back to make them pitch toward the warper. This will keep the spool turning at one point in the creel steps and prevent them from moving back and forth in the steps. The creel steps should be made either of glass or porcelain. The next thing is the skewers. The next all important thing is to see if the skewers are right. In many mills the skewers are too much worn out at each end where they bear into the creel step. The next badly worn part of skewers are where the spools rest upon the skewer. All of this wear and tear of the skewer makes the ends warp very badly.

Also if the skewers are too small for the holes in the spools. All of



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these things together make the skewers so much out of order that the spools simply wobble, dance around, move from side to side, and unwind uphill when the skewer are too small. That is: the spool does not turn or revolve upon its own axis. The skewer being too small, the spool turns out of center and the end not only has to pull the spool, but the end also has to lift the spool to make and run uphill.

Old worn out spools also make warping run badly. Uneven wabbling heads, heads that are full of slivers, loose heads, big-bellied spools, etc., you can imagine what a rickety mess some warping rooms must be in to have such conditions as above noted.

Another big thing to look out for is the drop wires. Do not use them after they are cut in. If they are cut in, every knot, and simple bunch which should pass through all right will cause the ends to snap and snap and there you are! How can warping run well under such conditions? The drop roll or roving roll should not be too heavily weighted. Another valuable point worth considering. Be sure to have your warpers under speeded instead of over-speeded. There was a case in a large mill center, where a warping department was going very badly. Everything seemed to be all right to the superintendent. But he was about to despair when he called in a friend superintendent to see the work and to ask his advice. The brother superintendent came and pronounced everything all right but the speed. So the visiting superintendent said, "take your speed off—you are running your warpers too fast." But the despairing superintendent said: "How can I take off the speed? I can't keep up now and I'll have to speed up again!" But the friendly superintendent said: "Let us try a warper at one-half the speed and see what we can do." They did so, and it filled the section beam in one-half of the time that the highly speeded warper did. The whole trouble was in the speed. So you can see that no matter how well you have everything else fixed, if the speed is not right your work will run badly anyway. Crossed ends must also be avoided.

Technical.

Answer to Overseer.

Editor:

In answer to Young Overseer relative to trouble with warpers, will say that the following will cause trouble and make warp machines run bad.

Machines speeded too high, spooler hands tying slip knots, knotters not in good condition, spooler hands dropping waste on spools, spooler hands dropping ends too quickly, slubs in the yarn that will not go through heddle eyes, churn head spools, tangled spools, wooden spools with rough edges, worn skewers, holes in spools worn too big, creels not level, creels set too straight in when they should be set at an angle. If using wooden skewers, steel ones would be better.

Perhaps the pulleys on the stand

do not turn freely. The stand may be set too close to the head or may be set too far away. The drop wires may be rough or cut with the yarn. If so, get new drop wires. If the creel rods are rough, dress them with emery cloth.

These are a few things that will cause warp machines to give trouble. I hope they will be of some help to New Overseer. E. W.

Answer to Young Spinner.

Editor:

I noticed in the Bulletin the answer to Young Spinner's question on 2 or 3 hank roving run together, what draft would it give No. 8s yarn. Tenn. is not correct. Clerk is correct. Don't you think the right one ought to be pointed out to Young Spinner. I would like to give him my way of figuring this problem out. Example:

2 H. R.=50 grains. 3 H. R.=33.33.
50+33.33=83.33 grains. 83.33=120 H.
R. No. 8s yarn÷120 H. R.=6.666
draft. Helper.

Pontamine Fast Brown RK

The Dyestuffs Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., have placed on the market Pontamine Fast Brown RK, a direct color which produces on cotton a bright reddish brown which is very fast to light. It also possesses very good fastness and alkalies than the average substantive color. It is very soluble and level dyeing, and may be used on cotton in any stage of manufacture.

Because of its fastness properties Pontamine Fast Brown RK is recommended for all kinds of material which must show greater fastness than can be obtained with the usual direct colors. It is especially useful on account of its good fastness to chlorine and washing for shirtings, dress goods, etc., on which these properties are desired, but where for any reason vat colors can not be considered. In combination with Pontamine Fast Orange EG, Pontamine Fast Yellow NN, Pontamine Yellow SX, SXR, all of which possess somewhat similar properties, a very goods range of oranges, browns, etc., may be produced.

Pontamine Fast Brown RK may be dyed on silk both pure and tin-weighted, the resulting shades being extremely fast to water, light, washing and perspiration. On artificial silk dyed by the usual methods the shades are very brilliant.

On union materials Pontamine Fast Brown RK dyes wool and silk weaker and yellower than the cotton, but when used as a speck dye the animal fibers are stained only slightly.

Columbia Manufacturing Co.
Ramseur, N. C.

11,280 spinning spindles; 300 Draper looms.

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J. C. Whitehead Carder
J. G. Whitehead Spinner
J. Roe Steele Weaver
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Nickle Plated Drop Wires

Others manufacture copper-plate drop wires. So do we, when a mill prefers that finish, but it is an axiomatic chemical fact that the acids formed by sizing compounds and starches, plus the moisture from the humidifiers, which so freely corrode the copper itself, cannot and will not corrode the nickel.

Many mills are thus escaping steel rust and copper corrosion by using our nickel-plated drop wires.

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Charlotte, N. C.



PAGE FENCE

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
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DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Our New Home Under Construction

WORK began last week upon remodeling the Robertson Building on West Fourth street, in Charlotte, the upper floor of which is to be our new home.

It is just around the corner from our present location, in fact, one of its walls touches the rear of our present office.

We are to have an entrance at 18 West Fourth street and will be on the second floor.

The space is 75x100, about one-third of which will be occupied by the Clark Publishing Company and the remainder by the Washburn Printing Company, a large job printing establishment which is owned by David Clark, and in connection with its commercial printing now prints the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Eleven skylights and numerous ventilators will be placed in the room, so that there may be abundant light and air.

We have leased these quarters for six years and expect to move in about September 1st.

An Antiquated Idea

WE desired to publish in this issue the addresses made at the meeting of the Southern Section of the American Association of Chemists and Colorists at Asheville, N. C., last Saturday, but have been informed that no one is allowed to publish them until after they have appeared in the "official organ," which we understand to be the American Dyestuff Reporter.

It was formerly the case that Associations had "official organs," but that was back in the days that women wore cotton dresses, which is a way of saying that it was some time ago, and it has been a long, long time since we heard the term "official organ."

The idea of suppressing textile information so that a special journal may be the first to publish it, is really ludicrous.

Why is an "official organ" and what for? What good does it do anybody?

Anyhow, not being an "official organ," our readers will not be able to read the addresses made at Asheville until in due course they appear in the "official organ," and we may then have the privilege of reprinting them.

More About Coppersmiths

OUR editorials exposing the systematic overcharging of mills by the itinerant coppersmiths that have been working through the South have been followed by letters and conversations that reveal that the game has been played to an extent very much greater than we anticipated and it is evident that Southern mills have already paid unfair charges to the extent of at least \$150,000, and our notices have probably saved the remaining mills another \$150,000.

One mill president states that their first action upon coming to his mill was to present the superintendent with a coffee percolator.

After three visits during which they failed in their insistent efforts to get business from the mill, they went back to the superintendent and borrowed the percolator under the pretense of desiring to show it to some one, and it has never been returned.

The gift of the percolator was for the purpose of securing the superintendent's influence and they withdrew their gift (?) when it did not produce the business.

We happen to know the superintendent in this case and know that he would never accept pay for his influence, but we know that the acceptance by a superintendent or

Spartanburg vs. Gastonia

THE following statements which appeared shortly after July 1st are interesting:

Gastonia.

Gastonia, N. C.—With few exceptions the Gaston County cotton mills passed the July 1st dividend.

Spartanburg.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Dividends amounting to \$464,250 have been paid by Spartanburg County mills. This figure does not include three mills whose stock is closely held and dividend disbursement not made public and two mills whose dividend dates are October 1st and April 1st.

It is estimated that the Spartanburg dividends of July 1st were in excess of \$600,000 against practically no dividends at Gastonia.

The Gaston County mills are as a whole newer and better equipped than those of Spartanburg County and the management is equal.

The difference is that Spartanburg County weaves its yarn into cloth, whereas Gaston County mills make yarns which are sold to others to be woven or knit into fabrics.

It is safe to say that those who bought the yarns of Gaston County made profits equal to those of Spartanburg County, but about all that Gaston County got out of the past six months was the worry incident to operating mills for the benefit of those who took their output and made a profit on same.

Gaston County has made profits in the past and there will again be periods when they will operate upon a profitable basis but until they carry their manufacturing processes further they will never have the success that should be theirs.

In Gastonia, where they spin fine yarns and let someone else weave them, they look upon a 25,000-spindle mill as a large mill, but in New Bedford, where they make the same kind of yarns but weave them into fine fabrics, there are four mills with more than 200,000 spindles each, seven others with from 100,000 to 180,000 spindles and a large number with 60,000 to 80,000 spindles.

Gaston County yarns are fully equal to New Bedford yarn and there is plenty of ability in the mills of the Southern fine yarn center.

Because they know little about weaving they continue to make yarns.

A few more dividend day comparisons such as stated above will cause them to awake and start upon a program of development that will mean much to their future prosperity.

overseer of gratuitous presents from those who desire to sell things to the mill, always puts the receiver of such presents in a bad light.

The presentation of coffee percolators or other presents to superintendents, overseers and master mechanics by these coppersmiths has been for the purpose of buying the influence that they thought they might need when exorbitant bills were presented.

Such tactics confirm our opinion that the game of these coppersmiths is one of deliberate overcharging.

We are informed that they can talk and understand English perfectly, but in order to create the misunderstanding upon which to render exorbitant bills, often speak broken English and pretend not to understand statements made by the mill men.

When a mill is victimized by any such scheme they should immediately report the incident to the Southern Textile Bulletin for publication. Such action in this case would have saved at least \$150,000 to mills.

Some years ago a man named Funk went through the South selling what he claimed to be a remarkable steel for making tools for the machine shops.

Mills that thought they were buying a small quantity found later, through a trick in the order blank, they had purchased almost a car load.

We exposed Funk and his crook-

edness and put an end to his game. He stated that he was going to sue, but like many others who have made such threats, he did nothing when we wrote him to "go to it."

From time to time similar frauds are perpetrated, and as we are always glad to expose them, very large sums could be saved by promptly notifying us. In such cases we never mention the name of the mill that makes the report.

Boom, Slump and Normality

AN exceedingly interesting article entitled "Boom, Slump and Normality in the Cotton Trade" is being reprinted, in this issue, from the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

It is a careful study of the cotton goods situation in England, and we recommend it to our readers because to a large extent it applies to conditions in this country.

The writer cites the fact that pre-war exports by England were 7,000 million yards, which since then declined fifty per cent to 3,000 million yards and last year was 4,500 million.

He tells the English manufacturers that they need not anticipate the return of the 7,000,000 exports and advises to arrange their production to a basis of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 yards.

Those who are studying the future of the textile industry of the South can get valuable comparison from this article.

Personal News

Earl Hamrick will be treasurer of the new Ora Mills, Shelby, N. C.

Jesse McConnell has resigned as spinning overseer at the Opelika Mills, Opelika, Ala.

Robert Horsley has been appointed manager and superintendent at the Opelika (Ala.) Mills.

Lloyd Weeks has been appointed overseer spinning at the Opelika (Ala.) Mills.

Jack Dover has been appointed superintendent of the new Ora Mill, Shelby, N. C.

B. D. Carpenter has been appointed overseer spinning at the Girard (Ala.) Mills.

Jeff Woods has been appointed overseer spinning at the Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga.

J. R. Brooks has resigned as section hand at the Wade Manufacturing Company, Wadesboro, N. C.

T. B. New has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning at the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

J. C. Tatum has resigned as master mechanic at the Erwin Mills No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.

J. H. Cook has been promoted to master mechanic at the Erwin Mills, No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.

M. D. Lawson has resigned as superintendent of the Rhyne-Anderson Mills, Troy, N. C.

L. L. Blackwelder has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Wade Manufacturing Company, Wadesboro, N. C.

I. S. Robinson, from Cochran, Ga., is now superintendent of the Horn Company, Spindale, N. C.

L. A. Branum, from Lowe Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala., is now dyer at Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C.

C. L. Pressley, from Belmont, N. C., is now master mechanic Cleghorn and Grace Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

A. A. Kirkpatrick has resigned as superintendent in charge of waste of the Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

Geo. Phillips has been promoted to assistant-superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., and placed in charge of waste mill.

Henry J. Parker, formerly of the Kilburn Mill, Fall River, Mass., is now acting in an advisory capacity at the Nelson Mill, Lenoir, N. C.

W. J. Jordan has resigned as overseer spinning at the Perkins Hosiery Mill, Columbus, Ga., to become overseer spinning at the Maginnis Mills, New Orleans, La.

J. M. Batson has resigned as superintendent-manager of the Opelika (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

Zack L. Underwood, from the Aileen Mills, Biscoe, N. C., has become section man in spinning at the Pomona Mills, Pomona, N. C.

W. Y. Carter has been promoted from second hand to overseer carding at the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

C. M. Hill has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning at the Bradley Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

Chas. R. Caldwell has resigned his position as cotton buyer for the Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

James B. Platt has resigned as superintendent of the Acworth (Ga.) Cotton Mills to become general manager of the Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

H. C. Long, Jr., has resigned as treasurer and manager of the Rhyne-Anderson Mills, Troy, N. C., in order to enter the spot cotton business.

Col. Leroy Springs, of Lancaster, S. C., head of the Springs group of mills, sailed recently for an extended tour of Europe.

Milton Ensor has resigned as superintendent of the Adrian and Madora Mills of the American Yarn and Processing Company, Mt. Holly, N. C., to become superintendent and treasurer of the Rhyne-Anderson Mills, Troy, N. C.

J. W. Godfrey has been promoted to assistant overseer carding at the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, Gaffney, S. C., and not to overseer, as recently reported through error.

Frank E. Heymer, superintendent Bradley Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., has been on a business trip to Philadelphia and other points North.

Killed in Auto Wreck.

John Thompson, overseer spinning at the Cochran (Ga.) Mills, was killed by an automobile accident in which the car he was driving turned turtle.

G. A. Toby Dead.

G. A. Toby, general superintendent of the Morven Mills, East Durham, N. C., died at his home in Durham following a short illness. Mr. Toby was widely known as a mill man and had been superintendent of several Southern plants. He was superintendent of the Langley Mills, Langley, S. C., before going to the Morven Mills.

The body was shipped to New England for burial at his former home.

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How often do your looms stop because of a single broken warp?

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Clinton, S. C.—The Lydia Cotton Mills will probably install 100 automatic dobby looms.

Fort Mills, S. C.—It is reported that the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, may erect a large bleachery at its mill here.

Griffin, Ga.—The Chamber of Commerce is working on a proposition to have a new mill built here.

San Benito, Tex.—John Huber is interested in building a textile mill to cost \$100,000 and will plant a large acreage in hemp.

Jacksonville, Fla.—It is reported that J. D. Kennedy, 355 N. Waldran street, Memphis, Tenn., is interested in a plan to build a textile mill here.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Dixie Hosiery Mills, capital stock \$425,000, have been incorporated by F. P. Breckenridge, 618 Hemphill street, and Peter Hamilton.

Cramerton, N. C.—The Cramerton Mills will install a wet finishing plant in connection with their weave shed. The building will be completed this year and the equipment installed early next year.

Balfour, N. C.—The additional machinery to be added to the Balfour Mills will include 5,000 spindles and 100 Hopedale high speed automatic looms, 12 cards and other equipment.

Ruston, La.—It is reported that T. L. James, of the Industrial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, is interested in establishing a textile mill here.

Victoria, Tex.—The Victoria Cotton Mills, organized by P. M. Keller, manager of the Belton Yarn Mills, Belton; George Beveridge, of the Banning Cotton Mills, Banning Ga., are planning to build a mill here.

Greenville, S. C.—The American Spinning Company will close down one of its mills on July 15 and the other on August 1 and will start up both on August 26. The plants will not remain closed until August 10, as reported through error last week.

Ellenboro, N. C.—A movement is on foot among the business men here to establish a yarn mill. W. H. Belk, of Charlotte, is interested, and with John Lumley, formerly of the Henrietta Mills, is expected to take an active part in organizing the company.

Landis, N. C.—The Corriher Mills have purchased from the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, forty individual spinning frame motors and Allis-Chalmers texarope drives to change over spinning frames from the belt drive.

Chester, S. C.—Owing to the prolonged drought here, causing low water in the municipal supply, the Springsstein Cotton Mills will not be able to operate this week.

Madison, N. C.—The Penn Handkerchief Company, manufacturers of handkerchiefs, has been incorporated by George R. Penn, Danville, Va., and H. L. Penn, Madison, the capital stock being \$125,000.

Rocky Mount, N. C.—The Cumberland Mills, capital stock \$150,000, have been incorporated by D. J. Rose, P. C. Shore and E. N. Brower, all of Rocky Mount.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—The Dilling Cotton Mills have awarded to Parks-Cramer Company a contract for the installation of a Park-Spray humidifier system, including a new type of head, complete with regulation. This equipment is to be installed in the new weave mill, which is now being erected.

Fort Mill, S. C.—The Fort Mill Manufacturing Company announces the awarding of a contract to Knight and Daniel, of Greenville, S. C., for the erection of ten modern textile residences for the operatives.

Greenville, S. C.—The addition to the plant of the Southern Franklin Process Company will be completed within ten days or two weeks, according to B. S. Phetteplace, superintendent of the local plant, which is a branch of the Franklin Process Company, of Providence, R. I.

The addition, which will consist of a basement and two floors, will practically double the winding capacity of the plant. The basement will be used for storage purposes, the first floor for shipping activities, and the third floor for winding. The addition represents an expenditure of about \$40,000. Machinery is now being installed, and it is thought the addition will be ready for operation soon after the outside work is completed.

Boaz, Ala.—E. F. Whitman and associates have completed the building of a 2,000-spindle twine mill. It is planned for operation in thirty days. The plant will consume 2,000 bales of cotton annually and will produce cord and twine. The officers of the company are: E. F. Whitman, president; R. M. Miller, vice-president; S. B. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, and G. C. Butler, superintendent.

Dinsmore, Fla.—The Hasba Textile Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 by B. H. Brown, Raleigh, N. C., who will be president; Mrs. Eula Baker, secretary, 225 W. Sixth street, Jacksonville. It is reported that the company will erect a 21,700-spindle mill and develop village on a tract of 597 acres. Paul C. Short has signed a contract to develop the town site, including 50-foot streets and 5-foot sidewalks, waterworks, lights, sewerage system. The mill building is to be 400x800 feet. J. M. Short is general superintendent of construction.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Gastonia Weaving Company, which was organized here some time ago, has begun operations in the mill building formerly occupied by the Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Company. The company plans to build a mill building later on.

Machinery is being installed for the manufacture of woven labels for shirts, underwear, caps and similar goods. The label fabric is woven from 2-ply 150s yarns made from Egyptian cotton, the yarns being imported from Nottingham, Eng., at a cost of \$4.00 per pound.

C. F. Mussart, of Philadelphia, is local manager of the plant, which is owned by New York stockholders.

Houston, Tex.—Construction of a hosiery mill in this city was discussed at a meeting of interested parties in the Chamber of Commerce building recently. H. H. Haines, general manager of the Chamber of Commerce, has been in charge of the preparatory plans for the erection of the plant which will be financed by several important business men as a civic proposition and also with the idea of further developing the hosiery industry in this section.

The meeting marks the second definite step taken for the construction of the plant immediately. The financing plans and method of organizing a personnel for the project were discussed. The first meeting to consider the hosiery mill was held but a week ago.

Mt. Holly, N. C.—At a special meeting of the directors of Catawba Spinning Company, it was decided to install a dyeing system in connection with their yarn mill.

Work began on building for this

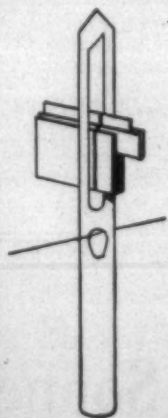
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addition this week and it is expected to be completed within the next few weeks. The machinery for this dye plant has been purchased from Hornbuckle-Craig, who have recently invented and patented a complete outfit for dyeing on beams in indanthrene, sulphur or direct colors. They also have a beam drying machine in connection with this outfit, is said to be the only machine of its kind in the textile trade, with this improvement.

Conference on Human Relations in Industry

The following is the tentative program for the conference on Human Relations in Industry, at Blue Ridge, N. C., July 31-August 1.

Friday, July 31

4:00 P. M. Opening Session.
Present Status and Future Prospects for Industrial Relations.

7:30 P. M. Evening Session.
World Forces as They Affect American Industry.

Management's Responsibility for the Leaders of Tomorrow.

Saturday, August 1

9:00 A. M. Sectional Conferences
Textile Section—

New Policies to Meet New Economic Conditions.

Studies in Stabilizing Employment.

Metal Workers Section—

Service Work in Industry.

Obligation of Employer and Employees to Each Other.

Wood Workers Section—

Training a Factor in Right Relations.

Human Education in Industry.

2:30 P. M. Group Conferences.

Managers Group—

Present Day Problems of Management.

Foreman's Group—

Making Foremanship Effective.

Personnel Group—

The Trend in Personnel Management.

4:00 P. M. Recreation.

7:30 P. M. Evening Session.

The Social Significance of Economic Laws.

The Worker Winning His way in the World.

Sunday, August 2

9:30 A. M. Morning Session.
Forum

What Aspects of Industrial Relations Are Giving Greatest Satisfaction?

What Aspects of Industrial Relations Are Giving Real Concern?

What Are the Most Important Steps To Be Taken Next in the Field of Industrial Relations?

11:00 P. M. Devotional Service.

Industry—A Challenge to Religion.

Production of Rayon

An estimated increase in the world production of rayon of more than 40,000,000 pounds is revealed in the Year Book and Manual for 1925 issued to its members by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, whose offices are in the Chamber of Commerce building in Boston and of which Morgan Butler of Boston is president.

The Year Book, which contains a great array of figures, statistics,

charts and general information showing the condition of the cotton industry of the world, this year contains 338 pages and shows a membership in the National Association of 1000 members, an increase over 1924. The book, compiled under direction of Secretary Harry C. Meserve, is again replete with up to date general and technical information of great value to the cotton industry, the research having been extended into practically every part of the globe.

The progress of the manufacture of rayon, a new process which cotton is being put through, is shown in the book for the first time. The United States leads in production of rayon, with nearly 36,000,000 pounds. Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy are also large producers, these last four countries especially having made large increases in production during the past year.

The Year Book contains also many valuable reference tables for every day use in cotton mills, and the cotton statistics from many sources have been amplified and brought up to date.

Cotton Cloth Exports Gain

Washington, D. C.—Exports of cotton cloth during the first five months of 1925 amounted to 242,497,183 square yards, valued at \$38,035,074, as compared to 165,493,963 square yards, valued at \$28,921,627, in the corresponding period at 1924, according to adjusted totals compiled by the Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The adjustments from the totals carried in the monthly statements issued by the Department of Commerce are comparatively slight, and consist of correction of mechanical errors which occur in the haste of compiling the monthly statements.

The heavy increase is shared by all classifications of cotton cloths, but is less marked in export of duck than in the other cotton cloths.

For the five months of 1925 ended with May, exports of cotton duck, according to the division's figures, total 4,455,886 square yards, valued at \$2,006,180, as compared with 3,392,332 square yards, valued at \$1,-

605,609 for the same period of 1924.

Of other cotton cloths, exports of unbleached for the 1925 period aggregate 51,33,366 square yards, valued at \$6,288,429; compared to 34,193,926 square yards, valued at \$4,676,618 for the 1924 period.

Bleached totals 43,712,229 square yards, valued at \$6,189,211; compared with 32,122,724 square yards, valued at \$4,841,466.

Printed, 54,473,244 square yards, valued at \$7,249,538; compared to 35,658,637 square yards, valued at \$5,473,682. Piece dyed, 46,893,473 square yards, valued at \$8,823,303; compared to 33,860,277 square yards, valued at \$6,975,097; and yarn or stock dyed, 41,618,983 square yards, valued at \$7,478,408; compared to 26,269,067 square yards, valued at \$5,349,155.

Weave and Pattern Changes Expected From Exposition

Beneficial effects in fabric design will be an outstanding influence of the Modern Arts Exhibition in Paris, in the opinion of Walter Terhune, of Pelgram & Meyer, who returned from Europe yesterday on the Olympic.

Decided changes will be effected not only in patterning but in weaves, so that, in addition to new treatments portraying modernistic designs the silk must have a background decidedly different in manipulation. He believes that prints will be very good for spring, 1926, in these modernistic themes.

"Nouveau art," the term applied so profusely to the school of design whose development seems to have been fostered by this exposition, is best described, Mr. Terhune says, as a modern interpretation of familiar figures. That is, the basic design is handled in rather angular and quasicubistic fashion, but there is never sufficient extremeness to interfere with harmony and beauty in the assembled impression. In all, it is his feeling that numerous possibilities have been opened up in the way of new ideas, but extreme care must be used in their exploitation.

"A very important phase of the fabrics trend is in color and color combinations," Mr. Terhune said. "The outstanding fall color ranges includes all of the violet shades, various blues, and shadings on the bois de rose order. The preference in darker shades is for those on the order of mulberry or burgundy, and greens shading from evergreen to very deep tones."

"Repjstesoie" was explained by him as descriptive of a type of fabric—a silk rep—which is thought to hold much promise for fall.

Mr. Terhune, who visited the Paris exposition as one of the delegates of the Silk Association of America, reports that its sponsorings are not to make a deep impression as far as each of the various trades interested is concerned. He was particularly enthusiastic concerning the lighting arrangements and diversion obtained in glassware, fixtures and furniture. —Daily News Record.

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Manufactured by GRINNELL COMPANY, Inc.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

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Georgia

Boston
Massachusetts

Charlotte
North Carolina

The Big Cost of Small Imperfections

(Continued from Page 15)

Aside from this there is the time lost repairing the machine, the wages of the fixer who repairs it, and the production which is lost while it is being fixed.

Usually such smashes occur only on ribbers where cotton alone is used. However, it sometimes occurs on a machine knitting silk and cotton and there is the additional loss of silk.

Obviously there is only one solution of this problem. That is the elimination of extra ply and slubs, and the importance of it is great enough to warrant extreme care in the mills to avoid such imperfections.—The Spindle, published by the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company.

The Crawl That Kills

By Carl M. Gates, in Lockwood, Greene & Co.'s Engineer

DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON once made the startling statement in a magazine article that the slower one lives the faster he dies. Not indolence but activity, not rest, but work, is conducive to longevity. "The pace that kills is the crawl." Shortly after his article appeared

another doctor obtained the views of business men and industrial leaders all over the country upon the question, and almost without exception they endorsed Dr. Hutchinson's theory. Mr. Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York declared that hard work is largely responsible for the splendid vigor and enterprise of the American business man, and asserted that retirement from business is no longer the ideal of the average business man. Taking things easy is not the normal way to secure good health or long life.

It never leads to the finest achievement along any line. Years ago a boy borrowed a quarter from his brother and with it paid for an advertisement in a newspaper which read thus: "A willing boy wants work." Of course he got his chance and made the most of it, taking thereby the first step on the ladder which later raised him to the position of partner of Andrew Carnegie—and one of the richest men in the United States. The brief Biblical comment on Hezekiah's career fits that of Henry Phillips and most of the other eminently successful men of affairs: "In every work that he began—he did it with all his heart and prospered."

The rule holds just as true of the deeper life of the spirit. The pace

that kills is the crawl. Taking things easy is more effective in making a life than in making a fortune. Wholehearted concentration is the keynote. Jesus Christ flung himself into his work for men with an enthusiasm that made his friends think him crazy. And all those who have caught his spirit and led the world to higher planes of living have shown the same willingness to go anywhere and do anything if it would promote the cause of human welfare. In the realm of the spirit as in that of the body the slower you live the faster you die. A religion like that which Lord Melbourne wanted—"one that is cool and indifferent"—is of no use to anyone. People tumble out of such a religion for the same reason that a little girl tumbled out of bed. She said that she went to sleep too near the place where she got in.

Above all things Jesus hated uselessness, whether in salt that is insipidly good for nothing or in lives that, like candles under a bed, or covered with a dish, burn, but burn uselessly. Forget yourself in a whole-hearted endeavor to help some one else and the happiness and strength of character which you crave will come of themselves.

The pace that kills the spirit is the crawl of self-indulgent indolence.

Cost of Cotton 18 Cents Pound

Washington, D. C.—The country's major crops were reported by the department of agriculture to have returned profits for the farmers.

The average 1924 cost of producing wheat on 4,616 representative farms was placed at \$1.22 a bushel, compared with an average sale value of \$1.43 a bushel. The average corn crop cost on 7,153 farms was 82 cents a bushel against \$1.10 bushel sale value, and oats on 5,509 farms cost 50 cents and had a sale value of 57 cents.

An average cost of 18 cents a pound and an average sales price of 23 cents was shown in reports from 284 cotton growers having average yields of 161 pounds of lint to the acre. Average production costs for potatoes in different parts of the country were below the average selling price, but less than the 1923 margin.

Labor of the farmer and his family and use of the land on a cash rental basis were included in cost charges.

Cotton costs were received from 1,471 farmers, the department said, but the greater number were from growers having considerably above average yields. Farmers reporting

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yields of 101 to 140 pounds of lint per acre produced cotton at an average cost of 20 cents per pound. Yields of 100 pounds or less had costs considerably above that figure, with higher yields produced at much less.

The average 1924 yield of cotton lint, the division of crops and livestock estimates said, was about 157 pounds per acre. Of the total reports received 284 showed yields of 141 to 180 pounds per acre, averaging 161 pounds. The reports indicate, the department declared, that farmers who had average yields produced at an average cost of 18 cents per pound, the average price received being 23 cents.

Catawba County Mills

(Extracts from Special Edition of Lenoir, N. C., News-Topic.)

The Best Hosiery Mills, under the management of W. L. Holler, is an up-to-date hosiery plant producing a fine line of cotton hose.

Brookford Cotton Mills, where Mr. J. B. Duval is manager, is beautifully located in a valley at Brookford, a splendid and picturesque suburb south of and adjoining Hickory. This plant is a large one producing cotton sheeting which is marketed in all parts of the United States and in foreign countries.

Coast Brand Overalls, under the supervision of J. W. Hartsfield, should need no introduction to the reader. The name "Coast Brand" being a household word implies that it is this well known overall that is made in Hickory.

Elliott Knitting Mills, where Eubert Lyerly is managing director, is one of the finest hosiery plants in the State. Beginning in so small a way that a box car would hold the original plant, it has grown to large proportions, employing a large and increasing number of employees. This mill produces the finest of pure silk hosiery in the latest styles and colors. The product of this plant is sought by the largest mercantile houses in the country.

Hickory Hosiery Mills is another of Hickory's flourishing industries, and is under the management of E. W. Walton. This plant manufactures artificial silk hosiery. This product commands a ready sale. In addition, the company manufactures a fine grade of cotton hose.

Hickory Lace and Braiding Company, where Walker Lyerly is manager, manufactures one of the most necessary parts of our everyday wearing apparel. What would we do without shoe laces?

Hickory Spinning Company, of which H. J. Holbrook is manager, devotes its full equipment and time to the spinning business. Cotton yarns are produced in large quantities. Both natural and dyed yarns are sold by this company and a large business is carried on.

Highland Cordage Company is well known as a large manufacturer

of sash cord. This plant is under the guidance of Alex A. Shuford. The heavy demand for its product keeps the plant operating at full capacity. The power for this mill is supplied from the company's own hydro-electric system. The company also operates another large cordage mill at Granite Falls, a few miles north of Hickory. This business is one of the oldest established in this district and through wise management is able to take its place as one of the leading industries of the South.

The Ivey Cotton Mills, a large plant under the supervision of A. A. Shuford, is a well established plant of considerable size, manufacturing sateens of which the company has a large market. This plant was established in the year 1905.

The A. A. Shuford Mill Company is one of Hickory's industries making yarns. This mill has been in operation about 15 years. It reflects the good management given to the plant by the efficient executive.

W. M. Sherard As Realtor

The many friends of W. M. Sherard, former superintendent of the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, at Whitmire, S. C., and former superintendent of the Southern Textile Association, but now a members of the real estate firm of Bly, Freeze & Sherard, at Hendersonville, N. C., will be interested in the following item from the Hendersonville paper:

Real estate deals aggregating \$160,000 was the record achieved yesterday by Bly, Freeze and Sherard, according to Mr. Sherard today. This firm was only recently organized, but the members have been quite active, as has their salesforce.

Among the sales was that of the Hayes property, located on the Asheville property, located on the Asheville highway, just beyond Druid Hills. This was sold to A. F. Thomason and F. W. Furen, of St. Petersburg, Fla., for \$50,000. This property will at once be developed by the new owners and put on the market as a sub-division.

W. H. Bigelow.

W. H. Bigelow, formerly Southern agent for Ashworth Brothers, well known manufacturers of card clothing, died recently at a hospital in Daytona, Fla., where he had been undergoing treatment for some time. He was 80 years of age.

Mr. Bigelow was for years one of the most widely known textile men in the South. He represented Ashworth Brothers over a long period of years and was very successful in building up a large business for them among the Southern mills.

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7,168 spinning spindles.

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A. G. Hicks Master Mechanic

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

1923

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

Spinning Spindles _____ Looms _____

Superintendent _____

Carder _____

Spinner _____

Weaver _____

Cloth Room _____

Dyer _____

Master Mechanic _____

Recent changes _____



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Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

(Continued from Page 17)

but it is not advisable. Card clothing is so delicate, and the settings are so close, that in overloading there is always danger of damaging the clothing.

Stationary Top Flat, or Wellman Cards.

42. Fig. 11 is a diagram of the stationary flat card, as improved by the addition of the coiler. Formerly the sliver left doffer, passed through the trumpet, and was led into a trough with other slivers to a railways head. Later, the coiler and can were introduced in connection with stationary top flat cards, in place of the railways troughs and heads. This arrangement allows each card to work as an individual machine, to be stopped and started at will, instead of being part of a series.

This card does its work in the same way as the revolving

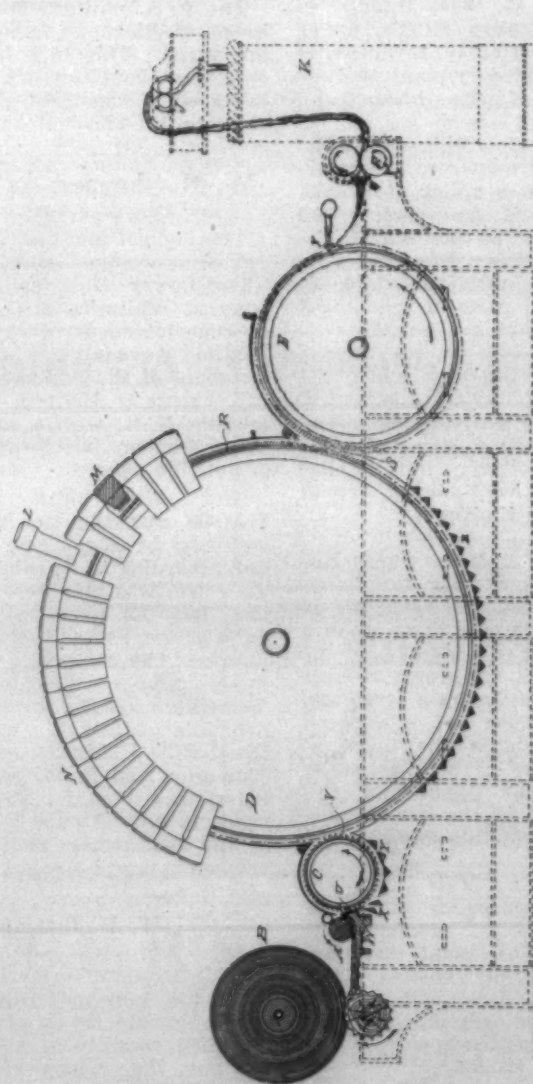


Fig. 11. Stationary Top Flat Card.

top flat card, though it is smaller, and has less production. The principal difference consists in the mechanism for stripping flats. Formerly the flats were lifted out, one at a time, and stripped by hand. An American by the name Wellman invented an ingenious attachment for automatically lifting and stripping these flats at regular intervals. With this attachment, the machine is known as the Wellman card.

This stationary top flat card was used in almost every American cotton mill until within the last 10 years, and may still be found in some mills.

But the revolving top flat card is now being introduced in new mills, and is rapidly supplanting all others in old mills.

Double Carding.

43. With old fashioned cards it was in some cases necessary to card cotton twice. For double carding the combined slivers from several cards, instead of being delivered to a railway head, are taken to a lap head, which is a machine like the calender end of a lapper. Here the slivers are consolidated and made into a lap ready to be carded again. The first lot of cards are called "breaker cards," while those performing the second carding are called "finisher cards." Double carding is also sometimes done with a double card, made for the purpose, where the web from the doffer of the first cylinder is not compressed into a sliver, but passes to another cylinder, where it is carded the second time.

With the introduction of more perfect machines, double carding is being abandoned. It is found that single carding with the improved machines is better than double carding with the old.

General Data.

44. A revolving top flat card usually has cylinder 50 inches diameter (on the iron) and 40 or 45 inches wide on the face. The doffer is sometimes 24 inches, sometimes 26 inches, but on most of the modern types of cards the doffer is 27 inches in diameter and either 40 or 45 inches wide on face. It has a coiler for can 9 inches, 10 inches diameter, as preferred. The cans are 36 inches high. The floor space occupied by card is about 5 feet 3 inches wide and 10 feet 6 inches long, over all, including 12 inch coiler and can on one end and a full lap in place on the other. Tight and loose pulleys are usually 20 inches by 3 inches, and should run 160 to 170. Power required about 1 horse power. Its weight complete is about 7,000 pounds. Cards are being made with cylinder 45 inches wide on face instead of 40 inches. This card has $\frac{1}{8}$ more capacity, and only occupies a space 5 inches wider. Many cotton mills have their cards between the columns, which are 8 feet apart. The 45 inch card can stand in this space as well as the 40 inch card, so the introduction of 45 inch cards generally effects a saving of floor space. One attendant can run as many large cards as small ones. Their introduction, however, would involve correspondingly wide lappers. For this reason wide cards will probably never be extensively put into old mills.

Under average conditions, a card will use up a lap in about two hours. The sliver from it will occupy five or six 12 inch cans. Cans hold 7 to 8 pounds of sliver, and run full in about 20 minutes.

The "hand" of a card is determined by standing in "front" of card—that is, at doffer—and noting where main driving pulley is on right, it is a right hand card, otherwise left hand. There is some confusion existing in the use of this term, arising from a difference of opinion as to which is the "front" of the card. English builders generally call the front the end where the stock enters machine, while American builders call the front the place where stock leaves machine.* In view of this confusion, it is always better, in making specifications, to state explicitly that pulley is to be on right hand side (or left hand, as desired) when standing at doffer.

English builders refer to cards as "carding engines."

Revolving top flat cards were formerly made with about 80 flats. They are now made with about 104 and sometimes 112.

*It is more in accordance with the other notation throughout mill to call the "front" of a machine the place where stock leaves it. However illogical it may seem, there is no difference of opinion as to which is the front of a speeder or of a drawing frame. The "front roll" is where the stock is delivered from machine.

(Continued next Week)

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WRITE FOR SAMPLES

Water Supply for Mills

THE necessity of an ample supply of good water at all seasons of the year in a textile mill is recognized, but there are some mills that must get along with a limited supply to the detriment of some of the departments, particularly the dye-house.

The supply of water for the dye-house, which conveniently includes both scouring and washing, should be sufficient in volume to meet all the demands made upon it even when the mill is operating at its maximum. After cloth or yarn is scoured and before it can be properly dyed, it must be so thoroughly washed that every trace of soap is completely removed. To permit cloth or yarn to carry into the dye-bath traces of soap only invites trouble in the form of uneven shades. While in some instances unevenness is not readily seen, others will occur when this kind of trouble shows up quite distinctly. It therefore becomes necessary that the washing before dyeing should be so effective that no soap remains to interfere with the dyeing operations.

In the matter of piece goods, special care is to be exercised both during the scouring and washing. Some kinds of cloth appear to hold tenaciously to soap residues, and unless the washing is thoroughly done in an ample volume of water at a moderate temperature, these soapy residues are likely to remain. Imperfect washing will cause the pieces to show longitudinal streaks after dyeing. These streaks may be quite narrow, or they may be several inches wide and of varying length. After dyeing, there appears to be no way to correct these stripes or streaks other than by redyeing a heavier shade, but this is not good practice. The proper course to follow, knowing that such defects are likely to show if the washing is not complete, is to employ a sufficient amount of water to ensure the removal of all soap residues. Washing may be effected in two ways — by running the pieces in the washer while a continuous flow of water is

maintained, or by partially filling the washer with water, and allowing the pieces to run for a while, then running off the water and again filling and running the pieces, repeating this procedure several times until the goods are clean.

Soap-residues, if not completely removed from the cloth by washing, are likely to cause the cloth to feel dead or soggy, a condition usually accompanied by a distinct odor of soap.

The quality of the water used in cloth washing has a marked influence on the quality of the cloth manufactured. Hard water is objectionable for several reasons, as mentioned in the January issue of Dyestuffs, page 16. Clear water is also desirable, and where the supply is occasionally contaminated with suspended matter, filtration becomes a necessity. Water that is turbid should not be used for either scouring, dyeing or washing purposes in textile operations.—Dyestuffs.

New DuPont Dye

The dyestuffs department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has just placed on the market a new direct dye known as Pontamine Fast Black LND, which, it is claimed, surpasses any product of a similar chemical nature so far offered in both brightness and dischargeability and even dyeing on unions. The announcement states that it dyes the cotton and silk (or wool) in unions to the same shade, and when dyed on cotton can be easily discharged to pure white with Sulfoxite C.

It is recommended especially for use on half-silk hosiery where its good fastness to washing, perspiration and scrooping are also required and for any shades from pearl-gray to black on cotton or rayon that are to have discharge patterns produced upon them.

Pontamine Fast Black LND may be aftertreated by any of the usual methods without changing shade to any great extent and the aftertreatment with bluestone will increase somewhat the fastness to washing and light.

To Be Issued at 11 A. M., Thursday, July 23, 1925, Showing Condition of Cotton as of July 16, 1925.
(By Geo. M. Rose Co.)

If the Report is	The yield per acre will be (lbs.)	On 45,000,000 Acres	On 45,500,000 Acres	On 46,000,000 Acres	*On 46,448,000 Acres
70	139.3	13,093	13,238	13,384	13,544
71	141.3	13,279	13,427	13,575	13,707
72	143.3	13,467	13,616	13,766	13,900
73	145.3	13,654	13,805	13,957	14,093
74	147.3	13,841	13,995	14,148	14,286
75	149.3	14,028	14,184	14,340	14,479
76	151.2	14,215	14,373	14,531	14,672
77	153.2	14,402	14,562	14,722	14,865
78	155.2	14,589	14,751	14,913	15,058
79	157.2	14,776	14,940	15,104	15,251
80	159.2	14,963	15,129	15,295	15,444

These figures based on U. S. Department of Agriculture revised "pars" for 1925, which indicate a yield on July 16th of about 199 pounds per acre on 100% condition. They will not hold good for succeeding condition reports.

*Acres in cultivation June 25, 1925, 46,448,000. Average number of acres abandoned per year for the past five years, 1,235,000, or 3.3%.

Condition July 16, 1924, 68.5, 10-year average condition July 25, 71.2.

Total Yield on Number of Acres Shown
(In 500 lb. bales—000's omitted)

GLYCERINE GLYCERINE

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DRAKE

CORPORATION

HIGHEST QUALITY GLYCERINE

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Improves Weaving"*

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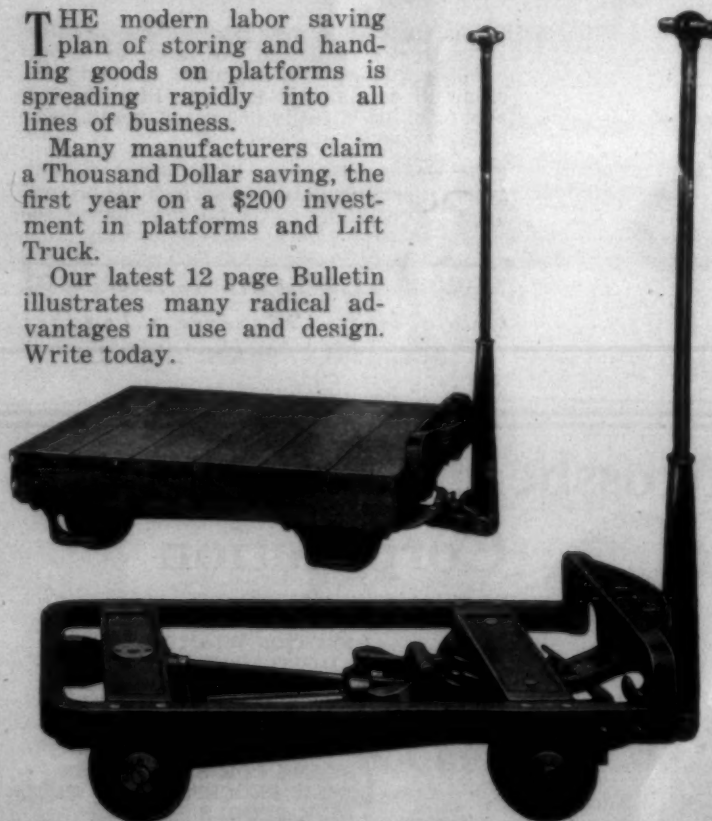
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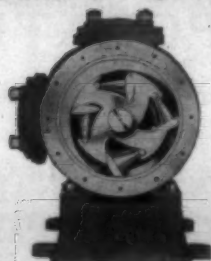
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Blackmer Rotary Pumps are satisfactorily serving the textile industry as slasher and dye house pumps, because they are built for their job.

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SECTION BEAM HEADS
ADJUSTABLE BEAM HEADS
(SPLIT AND SOLID)

NARROW FABRIC BEAMS
BEAMS FOR ELASTIC AND
NON ELASTIC WEB
BEAMS FOR SILK RIBBON
"NEW PROCESS" DROP WIRE
JACK SPOOLS

Gear and Friction Let-
Off Loom Beam Head
Patented June 1, 1920

Attleboro, Mass.

Spinning Tests To Be Made in North Carolina

Washington, D. C.—Spinning tests, designed to prove to the cotton spinners of North Carolina that the fiber growing almost in their own back yards is as adequate for their needs as the Texas staple which now holds their fancy, are being undertaken cooperatively by the United States department of agriculture and the state experimental station at Raleigh. The interest of the department also extends to the production of that type of cotton in the state which is of the best service to the manufacturers.

Reports have reached Washington to the effect that the North Carolina mill men have been very skeptical of the claims for the cotton grown in the Tar Heel state. The campaign of education as carried on by the state officials, with the backings of the Federal department must be two-fold, therefore, it is pointed out. The cotton farmers must get behind the movement for community cotton production so that they can furnish the mills a grade of cotton desired with an assured supply in all seasons. Spasmodic supplies of desirable cotton will not suffice, it is declared. On the other hand, the mill men must be shown that North Carolina cotton is as good from the spinner's standpoint as the staple from any other state.

The Federal department of agriculture has been appealed to on a number of occasions for assistance particularly from the more progressive North Carolina cotton producers who have grown good cotton. It is seeking to meet these requests through a general improvement in cotton production in the state and through the medium of the spinning tests.

One of the most important aspects of the problem of improvement in cotton is to open markets for superior fiber, department officials declared. This difficulty is not serious in regions that were formerly devoted to long-staple cotton, but affects all the rest of the cotton belt. The farmer's ability to raise a superior type of cotton does not completely solve the problem of improvement, for unless the fiber can be marketed at a fair price no advantage is obtained, they added. A small quantity of bales of desirable staple produced in North Carolina had to be sent to New Orleans in order to secure a fair price.

The spinning tests are directly under the supervision of Dr. R. Y. Winters, director of experimental stations, Raleigh. Through these tests, it was learned here, he will seek to impress upon the North Carolina spinners that the cotton farmers of the state can produce cotton of the same length and strength to be found in Texas fibers. Coupled with this he will endeavor to give assurances of a regular supply of cotton of that type.

The result of these tests are expected to speak for themselves. It is pointed out that the mill men, having found a satisfactory fiber in the Texas cotton, have not the in-

clination nor the time to test out other cotton so long as the supply of the Texas products remains fairly constant. However, if the state and Federal officials can show them that they can effect great savings in transportation costs by using the home product to a greater extent for all purposes, the problem will in part, be solved.

To date there has not been much in the way of production of the class of cotton wanted for certain purposes by the spinners, it is indicated. They want inch cotton of a certain character. This is believed to be possible in a strain of Mexican Big Boll with which Dr. Winters is experimenting. Cleveland is a popular variety but it does not produce under field conditions the inch and 1 1/4-16 inches that the North Carolina mills seem to want.

The United States department of agriculture is experimenting with a strain of Acala cotton which they hope to adapt to the southeastern section of the cotton belt. This will easily produce the fiber the mills desire, officials here declare. The department is just beginning real comprehensive breeding of cotton in the southeastern section through the establishment of suitable facilities for this work near Charleston, S. C.

"On account of the industrial use of the fiber, the practical needs of uniformity is greater with cotton than with other crops that are being more carefully standardized," declared O. F. Cook, office of crop acclimatization an adaptation investigations, department of agriculture. "Fiber that is not uniform does not spin well or make strong, durable fabrics. Improved spinning machinery has made it possible to spin finer fabrics with shorter staples than could be used formerly, but the fiber must be uniform or the machinery does not work properly. More labor is required to spin and weave with irregular fiber because the threads break more frequently."

"There is no real advantage or practical reason to justify growing the irregular short fiber that forms the bulk of the American cotton crop. The failure to utilize the good varieties results in needless waste, since the labor and other costs of producing inferior short staple are the same as for cotton of better quality that might be grown in much larger quantities. It seems not improbable that the value for textile purposes of most of the cotton in the United States could be at least doubled by using superior varieties and keeping the seed pure so that the fiber would be uniform."

C. B. Doyle, expert in cotton breeding, of the department of agriculture, pointed out that there is no reason why the North Carolina cotton farmers cannot produce the inch cotton which their home mills demand. He is assisting Dr. Winters in his campaign in the state.

"I believe that if the producers will take the necessary steps to make possible a constant and ade-

quate supply of inch cotton with proper character, the finding of a market for the improved fiber will follow," Mr. Doyle declared. "In order to improve production, the return to the farmer must be increased by larger yields of more uniform fiber that can be sold at better prices. To meet these requirements the seed must be pure, and adequate supplies of pure seed of standard varieties must be maintained from year to year. If seed stocks are not uniform in the fields, and the fiber that comes from the different plants is not uniform in the bales.

"The maintenance of uniformity in length and quality of fiber is one of the most serious problems confronting the grower of cotton in the United States. The most frequent and serious cause of deterioration in the uniformity and high quality of superior varieties of cotton is the general custom of growing a number of different varieties of cotton in the same location and ginning the crop at centrally located public gins. When more than one variety is grown in adjacent fields they become cross pollinated by the numerous flying insects that visit the flowers, and plants are badly mongrelized.

"To overcome the difficulties resulting from the mixing of seed at gins and the cross pollination that occurs in the fields, the North Carolina growers have but to unite upon a single variety of cotton. The growing of Acala cotton in certain sections of California to the exclusion of all other varieties has recently been made mandatory by the state legislature. It is seemingly successful."

Story of the Chicago Cotton Market

(Continued from Page 13)

uations are the same as at New York and New Orleans.

13. The two cent per pound limitation is removed from transactions in the current month on and after the 15th day thereof.

14. Trading in a current month will cease at noon on the last transferable notice day of such month which is usually about the 23rd to the 26th of the month specified in the contract.

In brief, that is the story of the new Chicago Cotton Market, a market that is destined to attain a place of high importance in the world of commerce.

Co-operation Among Cotton Goods Men

Southern cotton manufacturers are decidedly in earnest in their intention to bring about a greater degree of trade co-operation. The initial steps having been taken to collect and disseminate trade statistics within the limits permissible under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, it is now considered necessary to keep at work to induce full and frank reporting on the part of many who have given a perfunctory assent to the new plans.

The cotton goods trade is so

widely diffused in small producing units that students of the situation do not see how it is possible under present forms of capitalization and control to bring about the cohesion of thought and quick action on a trade condition that has been possible in other trades.

Even at the selling end of the industry, where hundreds of mills are represented in commission house or other agencies, unanimity of action has been as slow and difficult as it has in the case of mills represented individually in the markets. It is notorious that unity has been lacking in many of the largest textile manufacturing centers in New England except when some strictly financial protective action, or some wage matter, has been under discussion.

The chief antagonism to these associations in the past has been the outgrowth of the secrecy maintained by many of the officers. This attitude has bred suspicion and has led to appeals to Government authorities to act on matters that have not been studied from all angles.

The strongest arguments recently heard in trade that warrant more united action on the part of merchants and manufacturers to know exact trade conditions have centered around the disclosure of activities on the part of purchasing agents for large concerns, acting usually in concert. A great many buyers of cloths for automobile and other manufacturing purposes, and numbers of jobbers within hailing distance of each other's territories, have built up statistical methods that show a reasonably exact condition among mill agencies as to offerings, stocks, and prices.

Selling agents have relied upon the condition shown on their own books supplemented by any information picked up by salesmen or from brother merchants in the business. Much of their information has been good, and much of it vague. It is now stated that manufacturers believe that it will be to their advantage to exchange information among themselves, but to make it effective, they say it should be cleared through mercantile channels.

One of the local merchants who has been trying to keep an open mind on the whole subject, although by no means enthusiastic about it, stated recently that he is convinced that if mills and their agents are able to keep at work harmoniously for six months, they can break down many misunderstandings and prejudices that exist now, and can certainly work out methods whereby real and accurate figures can be submitted regularly. Any misuse of them is likely to arouse more denunciation within the trade than without, so that correctives to dangerous practices can be applied quickly, he says.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Ridge Mills, Inc.
Gastonia, N. C.

10,000 spinning spindles.

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L. J. Hinson.....Carder
Lawrence Johnson.....Spinner
G. M. Hagler.....Master Mechanic

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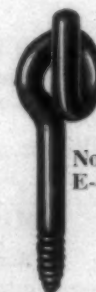
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"It is a pleasure for me to speak a good word for the THOMAS Grate Bar.

"By the use of these bars and a few other little changes we have made in and around our boilers, we are saving about 8 tons of coal per week."

THOMAS Grates not only save fuel, but enable you to operate continuously without a cleaning period, thus obtaining maximum boiler efficiency, and an even steam pressure without burning up the firemen. Let us tell you HOW and WHY.

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Frederick Jackson,
Southern Agent

Factory Office
Providence, R. I.

Textile Trade Statistics Movement

(Continued from Page 11)

filled orders with respect to any particular cloth is obvious, and it should be unnecessary to present any brief for the necessity of this information.

The present method of collecting and disseminating the information through the selling agents has many advantages. First, only the selling agent knows the figures of a mill. These are not given to the secretary. Inasmuch as the secretary never reveals to anyone the figures submitted by a selling house, there is a double check on the secrecy of mill figures.

Second, because most of the selling houses are located nearby to each other in New York City, the reports can be collected and distributed very promptly.

Third, by collecting and distributing the information through selling houses a vast amount of detail is eliminated. The secretary has to deal only with above fifty reporting members instead of several times that number.

THE ASSOCIATION OF COTTON
TEXTILE MERCHANTS OF NEW
YORK.

Diagonal Weave Tartres

(Continued from Page 14)

intelligence were used in getting up the cloth construction.

As any fabric cost is based fundamentally on the yarn prices, an ordinary mill would not have a cost for yarn differing very much from that which we give. The looms per weaver are fewer, the loom speed in picks per minute are less, while the percentage of production is somewhat smaller than for ordinary fabrics, although it should be higher than most, if not practical made in which wires are used.

Then in addition to the above facts, is the one that the picks per inch are actually quite a little higher than the number given, due to the placing of wires in the cloth.

This fabric can easily be woven on an ordinary dobby loom. Whenever a loop is desired, a heavy silk cord can be introduced into the cloth, and then, before the cloth is finished and dyed, it can be run into a bath of caustic, and this silk will be eaten out, leaving the loops in a similar manner to those mentioned in the above. Another method would be to use a smooth cotton yarn and a rather loose tension on the loop yarn warp, and when the cloth was woven to have operatives pull out the cotton threads which held up the loops.

One matter which deserves notice is that concerning the cloth widths on imported fancy fabrics. It is seldom that the width of any imported fancy cloth is less than 40 inches, and most of them in the finished state are from 45 to 50 inches wide. If the price of making advances for any reason in fancy fabrics is considered too high, the consumer is likely to ask for a cloth of an inch or so narrow width,

and this may bring it within his range of prices.

We have often seen a new fabric offered to buyers at a certain price for a certain width, and because it did not come within his price range and still was a desirable fabric, he would have it made up an inch or so narrower, and then purchase. All the time the buyer does not realize that he is losing money and as consumers have to purchase the fabric which are offered to them, they also do not realize that there is a large waste in economy.

Amoskeag to Bring Out New Line

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company will, in a short time, bring out a new line of wash novelties, entirely different from anything heretofore produced by this corporation. The idea is to offer, at a popular price, a fine fancy fabric. The ground cloth is a new one, developed with a finish which gives a soft "feel."

Stitch effects are used considerably, in the decorations, in numerous combinations. Stripes and stripe modifications also are included. An all-over stitch cross pattern, on a tan ground, looks well. Stitch work, as a basis for block designs, on solid ground of contrasting color, stand out. Other block patterns are of ratine yarns. Improved use of the ratine yarns, using the single thread, adds to the appearance of the style. Ratine yarns are shown on light pastel shades, stitch patterns in color on pastel shades; colored twisted yarns on mock twist ground.

Small dress goods effects are regarded with favor. These are to be shown in a considerable range. A good portion of the patterns represent dobby work. Two-color stitch work in neat styles, are expected to be popular.

Some Roman stripes are woven in with plaids, combining effectively. A number of sport stripes are included, a little different in character from those of the present season. There are also two-tone stripes. A series of stripes have white edging of raised yarn. Stitch work is shown in stripes. There are overlaid on tinted grounds. One dress goods range is small, basket weave checks, of two-tone ground.—Daily News Record.

Glencoe Cotton Mills.

Columbia, S. C.

6,048 spindles.

H. L. Gobbel	Supt.
C. D. Brannon	Overseer Carding
W. F. Mathes	Overseer Spinning
C. B. Cranford	Twisting-Winding
B. E. DuBose	Master Mechanic

Adams Duck Mill.

Macon, Ga.

7,000 spinning spindles; 168 looms.	
W. O. Tallent	Supt.
A. N. McAbee	Carder
M. C. Waits	Spinner
J. H. Askew	Weaver

Clark's Cotton Records

Government Reports.

	1925	1924	1923
Acreage this season	40,403,000	38,709,000	34,016,000
Indicated crop July 25	12,144,000	11,412,000	11,065,000
Indicated crop middle of July	11,934,000		
Indicated crop end of July	12,351,000	11,516,000	11,449,000
Indicated crop middle of Aug.	12,956,000		
Indicated crop end of Aug.	12,787,000	10,788,000	10,575,000
Indicated crop middle of Sept.	12,596,000		
Indicated crop end of Sept.	12,499,000	11,015,000	10,135,000
Indicated crop middle of Oct.	12,675,000		
Indicated crop end of Oct.	12,816,000		
Indicated crop middle of Nov.	12,992,000		
Indicated crop end of Nov.	13,153,000		
Ginned to Oct. 1st	4,527,871		
Ginned to Oct. 18th	7,600,826	6,415,145	6,078,321
Ginned to Nov. 14th	11,163,400		
Ginned to Dec. 1st	12,225,000		
Ginned to Jan. 16, 1925	13,308,037		
Ginned to March 20 (final report)	13,618,751		
Carryover beginning cotton year	2,319,000	2,573,000	4,879,000

Cotton Exports.

Following is a comparison of the exports by months in running bales, including linters:

	1924-25.	1923-24.	1922-23.
August	277,641	244,415	272,808
September	737,010	689,435	378,390
October	947,556	781,722	798,664
November	1,306,000	770,002	858,337
December	1,076,000	845,581	607,853
January, 1925	1,076,000	546,253	473,436
February	818,838	482,146	359,657
March	734,697	332,168	318,210
April	472,555	320,774	259,984
May	330,967	326,357	160,368
June		230,979	214,851
July		211,633	171,469
	5,772,000	4,864,027	

American Consumption of All Kinds of Cotton, Excluding Linters. (In running bales, 000s omitted.)

	1924-25		1923-24		1922-24	
	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season
August	357	357	492	492	526	526
September	435	792	484	975	494	1,020
October	530	1,322	542	1,517	534	1,554
November	492	1,814	532	2,049	579	2,133
December	533	2,347	462	2,510	529	2,063
January 3	589	2,936	577	3,088	610	3,273
February, 1925	550	3,486	508	3,595	567	3,840
March	582	4,068	484	4,079	624	4,464
April	597	4,665	480	4,559	577	5,041
May	531	5,196	414	4,991	621	5,661
June	493	5,689	350	5,341	542	6,203
July			347	5,688	463	6,666

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Print Cloths, Twills, Pajama Checks,
Sheetings, Combed Peeler Yarns

Cotton Goods

New York.—Trading in the cotton goods markets was somewhat broader during the week. There were good sales of sheets, pillow cases and other bleached domestics. Advances of a quarter cent a yard were named on 4-4 bleached goods and sales were large.

Print cloths sold well for July and August delivery and some further contracts have been placed for delivery into September and October. Brown sheetings showed a slight advance after substantial sales had been made to the jobbing and manufacturing trades, and there were additional sales for export to China.

There were moderate sales of percales at the new prices recently named. Denims, gingham and colored goods generally were rather quiet. Sales of tire fabrics were considerably better.

Prices on wide print cloths in fine counts were somewhat higher. Business in wash goods was quieter than during the previous week but there was a steady business in wide sheetings.

Some constructions of sheetings have been moved higher as mills are better sold and are able to hold for better prices. Sales of 5.50s were made at 7½c and 3.50s at 12½c. For 37-inch 4-yard 9½c is now asked for contracts. Sales of 2.50 fine count drills were made at 17½c. Osnaburghs have been cleaned up at 14c for 30-inch 7-ounce, and bids at that price were declined during the day. More business is offered in twills but buyers are not ready to bid asking prices for contracts.

There was no change in the cotton market and prices were kept on the same basis. Sales were made up mainly of small shipments for prompt delivery.

Broadcloth inquiry was of little importance. Mills held their prices firm while an occasional lot of spots were on the market at a fraction under first hand quotations. The contract quotation for 128x68s held at 29½c to 21c, with subcounts 19½c to 19¼c. The 144x76s were 25c contract, 26c spots.

A good many small orders have gone through lately for fancies containing rayon and cotton mixtures. The demand for staples has shown a decided falling off. The mills beginning to run on such fancies have found themselves a little better to cover on rayon yarns through first hands.

The John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, says in its weekly review of trade:

"Wholesale dry goods business shows a lessening in road orders,

due to vacations of salesmen. Buyers have been in market in greater numbers during week comparing with corresponding week of last year. Advances in prices of gray cloth constructions are tending to firm up prices of staple cotton goods. Collections show slight improvement."

Though not quite as active as for the past two weeks the Fall River cloth market has been fairly steady for the present week and it is estimated that sales will total well up to 100,000 pieces for the week. Some of the business was done at an advance of an eighth of a cent over prices for the previous week.

The 36-inch low counts continue in the best demand with sateens and twills being the next most sought of goods. The low count constructions are practically cleaned up and mills refuse to consider future contracts for them on the present price basis in view of the inability to secure cotton of the desirable grade. It is for that reason that there is no inclination to increase production for the present.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	7
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	6½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s	10
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	10½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	12½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	13½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard	10½
Brown sheetings, stand.	14½
Ticking, 8-ounce	23½
Denims	19
Staple gingham, 27-in.	11½
Kid finished cambrics	9½a10½
Dress gingham	13½a17½
Standard prints	9½

May Exports of Rayon and Silk Hosiery Total \$1,752,793

Washington, D. C.—Exports of hosiery, both rayon and silk, during May totalled \$1,752,793, according to the Department of Commerce.

There were 167,341 dozen pairs of rayon hosiery exported, with the United Kingdom, as in previous months, making the heaviest purchase, that country alone taking 95,656 dozen pairs valued at \$437,277. Argentina ranked second, buying 14,620 dozen pairs costing \$41,591; while Cuba was third in line, taking 7,513 dozen pairs amounting to \$27,719.

Of the silk hosiery, 126,094 dozen pairs were exported. The United Kingdom also made the heaviest purchase of this commodity, buying 83,390 dozen pairs valued at \$686,406.

Southeastern Selling Agency LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1½ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cotton yarn market was slightly firmer during the week and a number of dealers reported that inquiry was better than it had been for some time. Sales to the insulating trades covered deliveries into August and September. The firmer prices for both carded and combed yarns were well held by mills. Spot sales of carded yarns were reported at prices a fraction under quoted prices.

As a whole, however, the yarn market still lacks anything like steady business and buyers are content to feel their way along for the present. Reports from the mills and the markets both show that stocks of yarns are low and that mills generally are operating only on orders.

The fine combed yarn mills of Gaston county reported light sales for the week, but at slightly higher prices. They also report a considerably better inquiry. Spinners are not, as a rule, accepting orders for combed yarns except at better prices because of the staple cotton scarcity and heavy June consumption, indicating that this scarcity will soon become more aggravated.

The hosiery and underwear trades continue to resist the prevailing basis of costs and refrain from covering except where special needs arise. The mercerizers have been doing a moderate business in combed yarns, with quotations firm because of the great difficulty in getting suitable cotton for their manufacture.

Yarn prices were published in this market as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
2-ply 8s.....	38 a	2-ply 26s.....	44 1/2 a
2-ply 10s.....	39 a	2-ply 30s.....	46 a
2-ply 16s.....	39 a 40	2-ply 40s.....	56 a
2-ply 20s.....	41 a	2-ply 50s.....	67 a
2-ply 24s.....	43 1/2 a		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
8s.....	37 a	40s.....	54 a 55
10s to 12s.....	37 1/2 a 38	40s ex.....	55 a
14s.....	38 1/2 a	50s.....	67 a
16s.....	39 a	60s.....	72 a 74
20s.....	40 a	Tinged Carpet.....	
24s.....	43 a	3 and 4-ply 35 a	
26s.....	44 a	White Carpet.....	
30s.....	45 a	3 and 4-ply 37 a	
36s.....	53 a		
Part Waste Insulated Yarn.			
6s, 1-ply.....	33 1/2 a	12s 2-ply.....	36 a
8s, 2, 3 and.....		20s, 2-ply.....	39 a
4-ply.....	35 a	26s, 2-ply.....	43 a
10s, 1-ply and.....		30s, 2-ply.....	44 a
3-ply.....	35 a		
Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 and 5-ply.....		3, 4 and 5-ply.....	
8s.....	37 a	16s.....	30 a 40
10s.....	38 a	20s.....	40 a
12s.....	39 a		
Southern Single Chain Warps.			
10s.....	37 1/2 a	24s.....	43 a
12s.....	38 a	26s.....	44 a
14s.....	38 1/2 a	30s.....	45 a
16s.....	39 a 39 1/2	40s.....	58 a
20s.....	40 a		
Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s.....	37 a	22s.....	39 a
10s.....	38 a	24s.....	42 a
12s.....	37 1/2 a	26s.....	43 a
14s.....	38 a	30s.....	44 a
16s.....	38 1/2 a		
Southern Frame Cones.			
8s.....	37 a	22s.....	39 1/2 a 40
10s.....	37 1/2 a	24s.....	41 1/2 a 42
12s.....	38 1/2 a	26s.....	43 1/2 a 44
14s.....	39 a	30s.....	44 1/2 a 45
16s.....	39 1/2 a	30s tying in 42 1/2 a	
20s.....	39 1/2 a	40s.....	57 a 58
Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 16s.....	50 a 60	2-ply 50s.....	80 a
2-ply 20s.....	58 a 62	2-ply 60s.....	85 a 90
2-ply 30s.....	65 a 67	2-ply 70s.....	1 00a
2-ply 36s.....	70 a 75	2-ply 80s.....	1 10a 1
2-ply 40s.....	75 a 80		
10s.....	50 a	30s.....	60 a

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.			
12s.....	51 a	32s.....	62 a
14s.....	52 a	34s.....	64 a
16s.....	52 1/2 a	36s.....	65 a
18s.....	53 a	38s.....	68 a
20s.....	53 1/2 a	40s.....	70 a
22s.....	54 a	50s.....	75 a
24s.....	54 1/2 a	60s.....	87 1/2 a 90
26s.....	55 a	70s.....	95 a
28s.....	57 a	80s.....	1 10a
Eastern Carded Peeler Thread-Twist Skeins.			
20s, 2-ply.....	49 a	36s, 2-ply.....	62 a
22s, 2-ply.....	50 a	40s, 2-ply.....	64 a
24s, 2-ply.....	55 a	45s, 2-ply.....	69 a
30s, 2-ply.....	58 a	50s, 2-up.....	74 a
Eastern Carded Cones.			
10s.....	40 a	22s.....	48 a
12s.....	41 a	26s.....	50 a
14s.....	42 a	28s.....	52 a
20s.....	47 a	30s.....	54 a

Yarn Spinners' Bulletin.

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Bulletin says:

"Reports from the Eastern yarn markets indicate a slightly improved condition. Buyers are asking anticipated deliveries for future delivery contracts evidencing a shortage of supplies in consumers hands. Prices remain at about the same level as last week in spite of efforts on the part of buyers to force a new lower level. Curtailment is increasingly evidenced. Mills that have previously been operated on full time have recently adopted a materially curtailed schedule.

Reports indicate that there are no stocks held by spinners, and that a large portion of spinners have orders yet unfilled indicating that and that the spinners are following operations are confined to orders, out their intention of curtailment in the absence of orders.

Hosiery Output Drops Slightly During May.

Washington.—There was a slight decrease in the total quantity of hosiery produced during May, as compared with April, according to statistics made public by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, showing production for 345 identical establishments. The quantities were 4,845,407 and 4,881,921 dozen pairs, respectively.

The total quantity produced during May, according to returns received from 320 establishments representing 403 mills, was 4,926,082 dozen pairs.

Classified production was as follows (in dozen pairs): Women's full-fashioned, 776,102; women's seamless, 1,373,110; boys' and misses', all styles, 512,818; children's and infants', all styles, 540,984; athletic and sports, all styles, 75,808.

Orders and stocks, in dozen pairs, were as follows: Shipments during month, 4,570,299; finished product on hand, end of month, 8,283,675; orders booked during month, 4,976,750; cancellations received during month, 193,270; unfilled orders on hand at end of month, 9,643,520.

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the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

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WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.
Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



Want Department

Wanted

Position by superintendent with practical experience on white goods, denims, chambrays and market yarns. Address S. E. T., care Bulletin.

For Sale

Change Tables for Denn Warp Machines. C. W. Rhodes, 503 S. Aspen St., Lincolnton, N. C.

Wanted

Position as electrician for textile plant or power house. Have had several years' experience on motors in cotton mills. Have also had experience in repair shops rewinding motors. Thirty years old and married. Address N. C. T., care Bulletin.

Wanted

Overseer of spinning and winding. Must be first-class man and understand H & B Spinning and Foster Winders. Young man preferred. Booze artists, save your stamps. W. E. H., care Bulletin.

Help Wanted

We need one fixer for 70 Lowell looms on light weight sheetings and one for 80 Staffords, same kind of goods. Mill running 55 hours week regularly. Address P. J. Long, Overseer Weaving, Bonham, Texas.

Practical Mill Devices Developed and Marketed

Engineering Specialties Corporation

520 So. Elliot Street,
Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted to Purchase

Carpet Yarn Spinning Mill, 5,000 to 8,000 spindles, manufacturing 8-1, 8-2, 8-3 and 8-4 ply yarns suitable for carpet trade put on tubes and skeins. Must be going concern, modern and reasonable in price. Prefer plant in North Carolina but would consider other locations. Address C. K. Taylor, P. O. Box 187, Magnolia, Miss.

\$25.00 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension or such information that will lead to the apprehension of Earnest L. McCoy. Height about 5½ ft., weight about 140 lbs., dark complexion and black hair. Left Hickory on or about the 22nd day of June, 1925, wearing a dark blue striped suit, brown hat, and is an employee of spinning mills. Superintendents and overseers take note. Wire Chief Police, Hickory, N. C., or John C. Stroupe, Hickory, N. C.

Wanted to Purchase

Good Model E Warp Tying-in Machine. Address "Warp," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

Model K Barber Warp-Tying Machine (for tying warps behind looms), reconditioned, practically as good as new. Address "Bargain," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Notice

Will party who wishes to exchange Model E (large) Barber Warp-Tying Machine for Model K (to tie behind looms) please address "Model E," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE

\$200,000 buys 15,000 spindle cotton mill, 300 looms. Buildings alone worth \$150,000. Quick assets over \$75,000. Skilled help. Average pay \$12 to \$13. An exceptional opportunity to buy going concern.

Apply C. W. L., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Book Salesman Wanted

We want to get in touch with a salesman, woman preferred, who can sell "The Better Way," "Hearts of Gold," "Will Allen Sinner" and other books of Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) in the cotton mill villages.

The stories of Becky Ann deal with cotton mill life and are very popular in the mill villages. They sell for \$1.00 each.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Equipment Mill at Savannah, Ga.

- 1—40" Kitson 2 Beater Breaker with automatic feeder.
- 2—40" Kitson 1 Beater Intermediate.
- 2—40" Kitson 1 Beater Finisher.
- 1—38" Kitson Automatic Feeder.
- 1—Kitson Card and Picker Waste Cleaner.
- 32—40" Lowell Cards, 12" collers, 27" doffers.
- 48—Deliveries Whitin Drawing, metallic rolls.
- 3—80 spindle Providence Slubbers, 12x6.
- 6—96 spindle Woonsocket Intermediates, 10x5.
- 4—152 spindle Woonsocket Speeders, 8x4.
- 3—160 spindle H. & B. Speeders, 7x3½.
- 10—216 spindle Whitin Spinning Frames, 3½" gauge, 7" traverse, 2" rings.
- Roving Cans, 12" and 10"x36".
- 12" Slubber Bobbins.
- 10" Intermediate Bobbins.
- 7" and 8" Speeder Bobbins.
- 8" Spinning Bobbins with Skewers.
- Roving Cars, Platform Scales, Trucks, Roving and Yarn Reels and Scales, Card Grinders, 5 extra Sets Flats, also Card Clothing Machine.
- 1—Whitin Gear Cutter.

MACHINE SHOP

- 1—16"x8' bed Screw Cutting Lathe.
 - 1—18" Barnes Drill Press.
 - 1—10" Speed Lathe.
 - 1—Double Emery Stand.
- All sizes double and single belts, pulleys, hangers, couplings and shafting. Also 365 H. P. Motors in Westinghouse and General Electric, sizes 10 H. P. to 50 H. P., all 220 volt, 2 phase, 60 cycle. Machinery and equipment must be moved in sixty to ninety days. Available immediate shipment, prices most attractive. Machinery modern and in excellent condition.

Wire, 'phone or write us for prices on what you need.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY
Greenville, S. C.

For Sale

(Whole or in Part)

We have purchased the carding and spinning equipment of the Morven Cotton Mills and are offering this equipment at Bargain Prices:

- 1 36-in. Kitson Hopper Feeder.
- 1 36-in. Kitson Condenser.
- 1 60-in. Kitson Willower.
- 1 40-in. Kitson Double Beater Breaker Lapper.
- 1 40-in. Kitson Intermediate Lapper.
- 2 40-in. Kitson Finisher Lapper.
- 18 40-in. Whitin Cards.
- 32 Deliveries, Whitin Drawing.
- 3 11x5½-in. Providence Slubbers, 60 spindles.
- 5 8x4 Providence Intermediates, 96 spindles.
- 6 7x3½ Providence Speeders, 120 spindles.
- 4 7x3½ Br. Rail, Providence Speeders, 120 spindles.
- 32 Whitin Spinning Frames, 204 spindles each.
- 3 Whitin Spinning Frames, 208 spindles each.
- 2 F. & J. Twister, 200 spindles each.
- 2 4x5 E. & B. Spoolers, 120 spindles.
- 156 26x54½ Section Beams, Cast Iron Heads.
- 500 12x36-in. Roving Cans—and all supplies.

C. L. Upchurch & Sons
Athens, Ga.

Fifteen Hundred Textile Fibers

Washington, D. C.—Vegetable fibers other than cotton are discussed in a tariff information survey of the United States Tariff Commission made available for distribution today. In addition to cotton, the report states there are some 1,500 plants from which fibrous substances may be derived, but that from a commercial standpoint only 15 regarded as of sufficient importance to demand classification.

It is declared that there is no generally recognized standard of nomenclature applying to vegetable fibers. As an example of the prevailing confusion in this respect the term "hemp" is applied to some thirty different fibers, while strictly speaking the term designates some variety of *cannabis sativa*, and it is so used in Kentucky, Wisconsin and Italy. On the other hand, "hemp" in New Zealand means "New Zealand flax," in Mauritius, "aloe fiber," and in the Philippines to abaca. This confusion respecting fibers which should be included under a given name, the report stated, would be largely, if not entirely overcome by the establishment and general application of a standardized list, showing the fibers properly classified under each name. Such a list, in tentative form, has been prepared by the commission.

In discussing competitive conditions, the report asserts that while experiments have demonstrated that several of the fibers under construction may be produced in the United States, the fact remains that only two—flax and hemp—are produced commercially, and the quality of these is somewhat below that of the imported fiber.

The inferiority of the domestic fiber is, however, not inherent, it is added; it results from the circumstances that in extracting it from the plant, as well as in growing the plant, more elaborate methods, involving greater care and a larger amount of labor, are pursued in certain foreign countries. Higher production costs would render production of other than cotton, flax, and hemp unprofitable in the United States in competition with other countries.

The Tariff Commission experts assert that although climatic and soil conditions in large areas of the United States are well adapted to the production of fiber flax, the domestic production of this crop on a commercial scale has not attained substantial factors combine to restrict the domestic cultivation of flax for fiber. The first is that the methods essential to the production of fiber suitable for uses other than the manufacture of very coarse yarns and fabrics involve an excessively large amount of skilled, yet tedious and frequently unpleasant, hard labor. The second factor operating against the domestic production of flax fiber is the competition of other fibers.

The report briefly discusses the monopolistic control of the supply of henequen in Mexico, and with

respect to each of the fibers covered by it, there is given information as to methods of production, preparation for sale, cost of production, uses tariff considerations, and court and Treasury decisions. A vast amount of statistical data also is furnished. The fibers reported upon are flax, hemp and crin vegetal; jute, jute butts, sunn and ramie; coir, istle, manila, sisal henequen, maguey, and New Zealand flax, kapok and pulu, and piassava and Mauritius fiber.

Denim Manufacturer Worried

Winchendon, Mass.—Because the American working man will not wear working clothes to work, manufacturers of such garments will either have to change their product or to work themselves. This is the prediction of an official closely identified with the blue denim industry in this section. The closing of the big N. D. White & Sons Co., Inc., mills here this week is mentioned to justify his assumption. In discussing the cause of the shutdown of local mills, this official said: "White collars and balloon trousers have supplanted overalls and jumpers as the habiliments of all kinds of workmen. Carpenters and bricklayers employed in construction factory tenements come to work wearing better clothes than the mill owners themselves. Recently we started work on a new tenement. I can tell every morning just how many men are working on the job by counting the cars parked in the yard. On very rare occasions the count will be wrong because the foreman has called around for his hod carrier whose machine may be out of order. The foreman by the way is the only man on the job wearing working clothes. He wears a linen duster.

"Where workmen formerly purchased on the average of a pair of overalls or a suit of union-all once a month they now buy not more than one pair a year. Whenever they buy a new car they purchase a pair of overalls to put under the back seat or in the tool box. I have seen a carpenter take his overalls out of his car, put them on to change a tire and then take them off before going to work. I wonder sometimes if it would not be advisable to stage a nation wide Wear Overalls Week. It might work just for the novelty of it. If the overall industry is to be saved, something must be done. As now it is enough to make a denim manufacturer gnash his teeth and tear his hair to see a man climbing a staging with a hod of bricks on his shoulder and a pair of bell bottom trousers impeding the progress of his feet."—Daily New Record.

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The Employment Bureau of the Southern Textile Bulletin serves as an aid to mill men in securing positions and to mills seeking to fill vacancies in such positions as superintendents, overseers, second hands, etc.

The fee for joining the Employment Bureau is \$1.00 for three months. In case the applicant is not a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin, the membership fee is \$2.00 for three months.

During the three months membership, we send applicants notices of all vacancies in positions in which they are interested. While we cannot guarantee to secure a position for any man, we do give the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
Walter L. Parker Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Bobbin Saving Treatment**—
The Textile Co.
- Boxes**—
Wilts Veneer Co.
- Box Shooks**—
Wilts Veneer Co.
- Blowers and Blower Systems**—
Carrier Engineering Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Bretton Mineral Oil**—
Borne, Scrymser Co.
- Brushes**—
Atlanta Brush Co.
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Brushing Machines**—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Bobbin Stripper**—
Terrell Machine Co.
- Calenders**—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Calender Roll Grinders**—
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Calender Rolls**—
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
- Cards**—
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
- Card Clothing**—
Ashworth Bros.
Charlotte Mfg. Co.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
- Card Grinding Machinery**—
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Dronfield Bros.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Carrier Aprons**—
Link-Belt Co.
- Caustic Soda**—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Chain Belts and Drives**—
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
- Chemicals**—
Borne, Scrymser Co.
J. B. Ford Co.
Hart Products Corp.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Thomas Co.
- Cloth Pilers**—
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
- Cloth Presses**—
Economy Baler Co.
- Cloth-Winding Paper Cores**—
Cores for Cloth-Winding—
Clutches (Friction)—
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Woods, T. B. Sons Co.
- Cloth Winders and Doublers**—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Clutch Spindles**—
Fournier & Lemoine.
- Coal Handling Machinery**—
Link-Belt Co.
- Combs**—
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Combs (Beaters, Wipers, Slashers)**—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- Easton & Burnham Machine Co.**
- Commission Merchants**—
Catlin & Co.
J. H. Lane & Co.
Mauney-Steel Co.
Paulson, Linkroom & Co.
Ridley, Watts & Co.
The Farish Co.
- Compressors (Air)**—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Condensers**—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Conditioning Machines**—
American Moistening Co.
- Conduit Fittings**—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- Cones (Paper)**—
Sonoco Products Co.
- Cone Vice Couplings**—
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
- Conveying Systems**—
Link-Belt Co.
- Coolers (Air)**—
—See Humidifying Apparatus.
- Sonoco Products Co.**
- Cotton**—
Jackson, Hill & Co.
Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co.
Lineberger Bros.
Sanders, Orr & Co.
Stewart Bros. Cotton Co.
S. B. Tanner, Jr.
Wm. & York Wilson.
- Cotton Machinery**—
Ashworth Bros.
Barber-Colman Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Draper Corporation.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine, Inc.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
- Metallic Drawing Roll Co.**
National King Traveler Co.
Roy & Son, B. S.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stafford Co., The
Universal Winding Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
Terrell Machine Co.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Openers and Lappers**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Softeners**—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Thomas Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Cotton Waste Machinery**—
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
- Counters (Revolution, Hank, Pick, etc)**—
The Root Co.
- Couplings (Shaft)**—
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
Woods, T. B. Sons Co.
- Cranes**—
Link-Belt Co.
- Dobby Chain**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Rice Dobby Chain Co.
- Doffing Boxes**—
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Doublers**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Universal Winding Co.
- Drawing Rolls**—
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
- Dring Fountains**—
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
- Drives (Silent Chain)**—
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
- Drop Wires**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Draper Corporation.
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
- Dryers (Centrifugal)**—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery**—
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
American Laundry Machinery Co.
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Franklin Process Co.
Klauder-Weldon Dye Machinery Co.
Perkins, B. F. & Sons, Inc.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Dyestuffs and Chemicals**—
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
General Dyestuff Corp.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
United Chemical Products Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Dye Works**—
Franklin Process Co.
Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc.
Eclipse Van Ness Dyeing Machine—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
- Electric Fans**—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
- Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.**
- Electric Hoists**—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Co.
- Electric Lighting**—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Motors**—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Fairbanks-Morse Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Supplies**—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Elevators**—
Link-Belt Co.
- Engineers (Mill)**—
—See Architects and Mill Engineers.
- Engineers (Ventilating)**—
Bahnsen Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Engines (Steam, Oil, Gas, Pumping)**—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
—See also Ventilating Apparatus.
- Expert Textile Mechanic**—
J. D. Hollingsworth.
- Extractors**—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- Fences (Iron and Wire)**—
Cyclone Fence Co.
Page Fence and Wire Products Assn.
- Fibre Specialties**—
Diamond State Fibre Co.
- Finishers**—
Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc.
- Finishing Compounds**—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Seydel-Thomas Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
- Finishing Machinery**—
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
- Finishing Machinery**—
—See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing.
- Textile Finishing Machinery Co.**
- Fiat Wall Paint**—
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Floor Stands**—
Woods, T. B. Sons Co.
- Fluted Rolls**—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Whitin Machine Works.
- Flyer Pressers and Overhaulers**—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Flyers**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
- Frames**—
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Friction Clutches**—
Woods, T. B. Sons Co.
See Clutches.
- Fuses**—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- Gearing (Silent Flexible)**—
Link-Belt Co.
- Gears**—
Dan Gear Co.
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Gears-Silent**—
Diamond State Fibre Co.
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Gear Makers**—
Dan Gear Co.
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Grate Bars**—
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
- Grab Buckets**—
Link-Belt Co.
- Greases**—
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
- Grinding and Polishing Machines**—
Gudgeon Rolls—
Washburn.
- Easton & Burnham Machine Co.**
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
- Hangers (Ball and Socket)**—
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
- Hangers (Shaft)**—
Fafnir Bearing Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
Woods, T. B. & Sons Co.
- Hardware Supplies**—
Textile Mill Supply Co.
- Harness Twine**—
Garland Mfg. Co.
- Harness and Frames**—
—See Heddles and Frames.
- Heddles and Frames**—
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.
- Hopper-Feed Hand Stokers**—
The J. H. Williams Co.
- Hosiery Dyeing Machinery**—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
- Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.**
- Humidity and Air Conditioning Apparatus**—
American Moistening Co.
The Bahnsen Co.
Carrier Engineering Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Humidity Controller**—
American Moistening Co.
The Bahnsen Co.
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Hydro-Extractors**—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Tolhurst Machine Co.
- Indigo Dyeing Machinery**—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Insurance**—
Firemen's Mutual Insurance Co.
Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.
Knit Goods Finishing Machines—
Kaumagraph Co.
Marrow Machine Co., The.
Knotters—
Barber-Colman Co.
Marrow Machine Co.
- Overhaulers**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
American Laundry Machinery Co.